Special Expanded 25th Anniversary Edition!

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXV NUMBER 5 • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2019 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

Werwölfe of the Reich

The German Underground Resistance Movement

TBR 2020 Book Catalog included inside!

A Special Message from the Publisher on this 25th Anniversary Edition of TBR

Dear Barnes Review subscriber:

More than 25 years ago, The Barnes Review (TBR) published its first issue. It was a blockbuster, and many readers became addicted to our no-nonsense approach to history. It was a simple formula: Real history without the political correctness.

Since then, we have published 169 more issues, each one groundbreaking in its own right. In 2001 we published our first theme issue. Entitled "The All-Holocaust Issue," it drew rave reviews from fans and condemnation from critics for its discussion of the most taboo subject of the 20th (and now the 21st) century. In 2017, we published our first book-bound issue—the 112-page "Defending Dixie" issue—in response to the ongoing attacks on Southern culture and, by extension, white history in general. In 2018 we published another huge issue—the 132-page "Holocausts" issue—in which we compiled as much information as we could fit discussing "the other holocausts." Both of those issues have sold in the tens of thousands, with subscribers buying multiple copies to give to friends, family members and educators, despite the politically *in*-correct but historically accurate nature of their contents.

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Werwölfe of the Reich
The German Underground Resistance Movement
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Today, we present you with a 140-page issue—"Werwölfe of the Reich." In this special World War II theme issue, our lengthy two-part lead story discusses the German *Werwolf* underground resistance movement during and after WWII, a topic we have never covered before. But you'll also find illustrated articles on everything from Adolf Hitler's views on Christianity to the real reasons so many Soviet prisoners died under German care during the war. There's even more, but, all told, this issue represents an accurate and authentic—though brief—picture of Germany during and after the second world war.

TBR's founder, Willis Carto, back in that first issue, said this in his inaugural TBR editorial:

> History is far too important to be left to history professors, pundits, politicians and pressure groups. TBR magazine aims for intelligent readers of all stations and crafts, not for the sterile *literati*, although they, too, can learn much from our pages if they wish. If history cannot be used to interpret current events and to foretell the future, it is worthless; like modern art at best—an amusing exercise in self-gratification. If it is well-financed and tax-privileged, it is a swindle. History is prophecy in action. … To repeat: We're not "hung up" on anything except our honest desire to get at the truth. The good book says to know the truth and it shall make you free. We honestly believe that. And we hope that you do, too.

A lot has changed in the last 25 years. Back in that first issue, you'll see my name on the masthead as the administrative director. I've changed a lot, too. My hair wasn't so gray back then and I didn't have so many of these darned wrinkles on my face. Both Willis Carto (founder) and George Fowler (first editor) have passed away. Michael Collins Piper and Fred Blahut, heavy contributors to our early efforts, have also passed on. But we have been very fortunate to have new writers and scholars emerge—young and old—who can find no other journal with the guts to publish their excellent historical analyses.

SOME THINGS HAVE NOT CHANGED . . .

Yes, a lot has changed, but two things have not. One is our dedication to the truth and our desire to publish the highest quality Revisionist magazine you will find in the world today.

And the second thing is the commitment our readers have to this journal. Death alone, it seems, stops you from renewing your subscriptions and supporting this magazine. (So, please, exercise and eat right!)

That's why I am calling on every one of you to continue your generous support with a donation today. Back in 1994, we were not facing the kinds of financial attacks we are now, directed by the richest companies in the world, determined to shut us up forever. Amazon, Google, YouTube, Wells Fargo and other companies (worth tens of billions of dollars) combined have done all they could to stop us. Amazingly, we have survived.

But we cannot do it without you. So again, please consider sending a donation today to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695, our new business address. And buy extra copies of this issue to give as gifts (see page 138)!

THIS ISSUE ACTS AS OUR 2020 CATALOG

And note that this issue also functions as our 2020 Catalog. Please keep it handy, and consider ordering as many books as you can. Many you will find nowhere else. Book sales are a very important part of the revenue we need to pay our writers and to print and mail this magazine. All told, the catalog at the end of this issue and the World War II book ads contained in the remaining pages represent 95% of the products TBR offers.

Yours for politically incorrect history,

Paul Angel

Executive Editor, Art Director, Publisher

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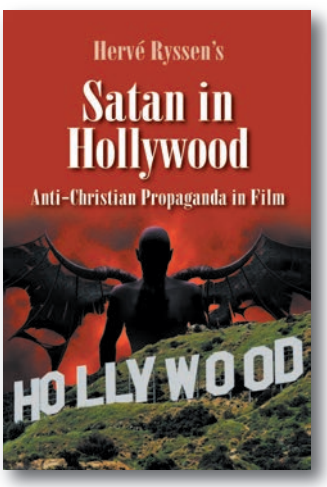
SATAN IN HOLLYWOOD

Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film



On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West was merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film* (softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) can be yours FREE when you renew your TBR subscription. Mail in the form above or call **1-877-773-9077 TOLL FREE**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Use the form above and return it in the TBR reply envelope enclosed within 30 days.

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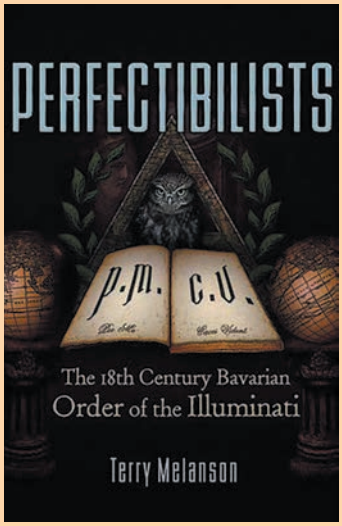
NEW ADDRESS: TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 • 202-547-5586 • **Mention code BRRG59.**

Describing this enigmatic secret society in meticulous detail, author Terry Melanson has included more than 1,000 endnotes, citing scholars, professors and academics on the subject of the Illuminati. Contemporary accounts and the original documents of the Illuminati themselves are covered as well. Copiously illustrated and featuring biographies of more than 400 confirmed members, this survey sheds light upon this 200-year-old mystery. The shadowy Illuminati grace many pages of fiction as the sinister all-powerful group pulling the strings from behind the scenes, but very little has been printed in English about the actual Enlightenment-era secret society, its activities, its members and its real legacy. First choosing the name Perfectibilists, their enigmatic leader Adam Weishaupt soon thought that sounded too bizarre and changed it to the Order of the Illuminati. Presenting an authoritative perspective, this definitive study chronicles the rise and fall of the fabled Illuminati, revealing their methods of infiltrating governments and education systems, and their blueprint for a successful cabal, which echoes directly forward through groups like the Order of Skull & Bones to our own era. Do they still exist today? Was the group really behind revolutionary movements across Europe? What famed people were members of the arcane cabal? Find out in this rare book of Revisionist scholarship. Softcover, 531 pages, #836, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S.



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Two New Books Written by Dr. Thomas Dalton!

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars

For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries and among large parts of the population. The reasons given for this are plentiful, ranging from their anti-Christian theology and social exclusivity to arrogance, conceit, greed and maliciousness. Their perceived belligerence and animosity have been considered legendary. But less well known is their involvement in war; hence the reason for this book.

When we examine the causal factors for war, and when we look at its primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a prominent Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world.

In this book, Dr. Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare reaching back centuries. He concludes with an analysis of recent wars, and with a look to the future.

We cannot prevent war until we acknowledge its causes. Some of these causes are rooted in human nature, but others are very deliberate, very strategic actions by a malicious few.

Softcover, 198 pages, #790, ***$16*** minus 10% for BARNES REVIEW subscribers.

Hitler on the Jews

That Adolf Hitler spoke out forcefully against Jewish influence is understood by just about everyone. But that this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews is nothing short of astonishing. Of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, World War II and the holocaust, virtually none of them quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews—virtually none.

The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence in media, local government, national government, public schools and universities have an incentive to present a simplistic and highly sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane "anti-Semite," a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. If they don't, their careers are threatened with ruination. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter all "racists," "neo-Nazis," "anti-Semites," "bigots" and generally anyone unfriendly to Jewish, Zionist or Israeli interests. This characterization, in turn, only works if the public is presented with a carefully controlled and manipulated view of Hitler's take on the Jews. His real words and his actual ideas are far more complex and sophisticated than most authorities would like you to think. Adolf Hitler was an intelligent and well-read man. He had a broad and largely accurate knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. His knowledge, depth and insight put to shame most any present-day world leader we can think of.

Now, for the first time, this objective has been defeated. Here, one can read nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews in considerable detail and in full context.

Softcover, 200 pages, #847, ***$16*** minus 10% for BARNES REVIEW subscribers.

Thomas Dalton, Ph.D., is author, editor and translator of several books and articles on Hitler, the holocaust, and national socialism. His books include *Debating the Holocaust* (2015), *The Holocaust: An Introduction* (2016), *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars* (2019) and the forthcoming works *Eternal Strangers: A Critical History of Jews and Judaism* (2020) and *Goebbels on the Jews* (2020). Dr. Dalton has also produced *The Essential Mein Kampf* (2019), which he says is the most precise translation ever done of that book.

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

September/October 2019 ❖ Volume XXV ❖ Number 5

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Expanded Anniversary Issue!

Here we are in September 2019, and we have survived to celebrate the 25th anniversary of TBR's founding. Named after the great Revisionist historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, we know this issue would make him extremely proud, as it would our founder Willis A. Carto, who wrote often on the real causes and effects of World War II, which is the theme of this issue.

Inside this expanded "Werwölfe of the Reich" edition of TBR, you'll find articles on the German underground resistance movement before and after the war, Adolf Hitler's real views on Christianity, the United States and the so-called "Jewish problem," Winston Churchill's attempt to foment war against Germany and reject peace at all costs to bring down the German nation, and the real reasons Hitler invaded Norway and Denmark. You'll also find an article on the unfortunate deaths of Soviet prisoners under German care and a fascinating interview with famed historian James Bacque about the fate of German POWs taken by the Western Allied powers after war's end.

We've also got articles on life in postwar Germany and the sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*, the worst (most dastardly) maritime disaster in world history, plus a surprising piece from Margaret Huffstickler on Hitler's attempt to reunite wives and families with their French POW husbands. There's also an excellent illustrated article on the ransacking of the Reich by Soviet generals and what happened to these grand-scale looters when they got caught.

Interspersed throughout this issue you will also find several important book reviews from Dr. David Skrbina covering two new books from Revisionist Thomas Dalton as well as several short pieces on modern developments of related interest by Dr. Ed DeVries, host of *TBR Radio*.

We believe subscribers should purchase extra copies to hand out to as many friends, family members, libraries and scholars as they can afford. (See page 138.)

COMPLETE 2020 BOOKLIST CONTAINED INSIDE!

Most importantly, however, for the survival of TBR, pages 111-140 contain our 2020 TBR Book Catalog. Please note this, as we do not plan to publish a separate book catalog this year due to the expense. Including it in the pages of TBR itself is the most cost-effective way of getting our full product catalog to you. Along with the World War II-era books interspersed throughout these pages, this issue contains 99% of the books we offer. Go back to this issue when you want to order books, as they are all listed inside.

On another note, we need some help to keep this unique magazine going. The naysayers have been predicting our demise for a quarter-century. Consider sending us a generous donation so we can keep this magazine strong! ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Creating a Fake Reality

If you listen to the leftist media, white people are the most dangerous plague since the Black Death wiped out millions in the Middle Ages. This summer, two shootings in particular were focused upon by the controlled press, blamed on "white supremacists" and presented as some kind of a new-age plague. Even President Trump got caught up in the hysteria. Reading from a prepared script he said, "The shooter in El Paso posted a manifesto online consumed by racist hate. In one voice, our nation must condemn racism, bigotry, and white supremacy. These sinister ideologies must be defeated. Hate has no place in America."

Democratic presidential hopeful Kamala Harris—among dozens of leftist candidates—jumped on the anti-white bandwagon, saying that, if she were elected president, she would pressure Congress to pass red flag laws allowing law enforcement agents to confiscate the firearms of "white nationalists that may be on the verge of carrying out a hate crime." Harris says she just wants to stop "hate-fueled attacks before they happen." (She is really just pandering for minority votes.)

But the truth is, as usual, far removed from the fake news peddled by the major controlled corporate news outlets here and across the globe. The El Paso shooter, unfortunately, resorted to wanton violence against innocent civilians—white, black and Hispanic. We believe he was driven more by his own mental illness than any "nationalist" ideologies, a factor in mass shootings that is all too often glossed over by so many politicians who are in the hip pockets of Big Pharma. Just how many of these mass shooters are on psychoactive prescription drugs?

Then there was the shooting in Dayton, Ohio, also allegedly carried out by a "white supremacist" who is said to have posted an Internet manifesto referenced *ad nauseam* by gungrabbers and race-baiters in Washington, D.C. But, as Pat Buchanan pointed out, "Ironically, the Dayton shooter [Connor Betts], who killed his sister and eight others, described himself on social media as a pro-Satan 'leftist,' who wanted Joe Biden's generation to die off, hated Trump, and hoped to vote for Sen. Elizabeth Warren for president." "I want socialism, and I'll not wait for the idiots to finally come around," Betts wrote.

Sandwiched around these shootings, others were occurring across the nation, but not getting so much attention. The reason is obvious: They could not be claimed to have been carried out by "white supremacists."

In February, Gary Martin killed five and wounded six in Aurora, Illinois. In May, DeWayne Craddock killed 12 and wounded four in Virginia Beach. In June, Elijah Tyrez Head killed three and wounded one in Abbeville, South Carolina. In August, six policemen in Philadelphia were shot and wounded by Maurice Hill. The problem for the media was that all of these mass shooters weren't white men, so they just pretty much ignored them.

In total this year, including the tragic shootings in Dayton and El Paso, 66 people have been killed by mass shooters with 31 of them being killed by white men (though some don't look all that white). But contrast that with gun homicides in the United States in general. . . .

According to Every Town Research (ETR), the U.S. averages about 36,383 gun deaths by homicide every year (around 100 a day). ETR says about 76,250 people are wounded or caught in crossfire in the U.S. annually.

ETR, however, says, "Gun homicides are almost exclusively concentrated in cities. Half of all gun homicides took place in just 127 cities, which represented nearly a quarter of the U.S. population. Within these cities, gun homicides are most prevalent in racially segregated [black] neighborhoods with high rates of poverty."

ETR also points out in charts and graphs that it is 15 times more likely that a black man will be wounded or killed by another armed black man than a white man.

Extrapolating this data, about 33,958 of those 36,383 gun deaths in America are black men killing other black men—many just teenagers. That means white men are responsible for about 2,425 of those 36,383 gun deaths.

Note that white men represent 75% of all gun suicides. There are about 4,100 gun suicides in America every year. This means that each year about 3,075 white men kill themselves with a gun. In other words, in America today it is more likely that a white man will kill himself than he will kill another person.

Why do we bring this up? It proves the point that white nationalists (called "white supremacists" by the media) are not really the "problem" politicians should be focusing upon. The problem is political correctness, which prevents us here in America from uttering these gun facts without being branded racists. That the majority is being silenced is the real "hate" crime.

If you really want to help save lives in this country, concentrate on America's inner cities. That is where the real threat to our fellow Americans lies. If you want to confiscate guns, do it in the slums of New Orleans, Memphis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Detroit etc. The problem is that criminals won't give up their guns but law-abiding citizens might, leaving them helpless against the real perpetrators of gun violence in America. ❖

Werwolf!

Part 1: Wartime Operations of the German Underground

As World War II was entering its final bloody and bitter end, and Germany was being relentlessly bombed and overrun by Soviet, American and British soldiers, many very young Germans joined underground resistance units that fought to the death to delay the enemy. Here is a recounting of the surprising wartime operations of these *Werwölfe* of the swastika. In a future edition of TBR, the author will discuss the postwar resistance efforts of the *Werwolf* underground resistance.

By Marc Roland

Barnes Review readers may have had heard at least something about German partisans fighting the Allied invaders of their country in the final days of the Third Reich known as the *Werwölfe* (plural of the German *Werwolf*). They appear briefly in a few mainstream histories and online videos, which invariably dismiss Adolf Hitler's supposed attempt to mimic the successful French resistance fighters or Soviet guerrilla movement, as a futile, last-ditch effort that was allegedly entirely ineffectual and universally rejected by his own people.

HANS PRÜTZMANN

In truth, he had no hand whatsoever in the *Werwolf* organization, which was conceived instead by Heinrich Himmler, who, in late October 1944, urged new recruits to "fight like werewolves" against all invaders.[1] But the man who built it was 43-year-old Hans Prützmann, at the time perhaps the world's leading authority on insurgency, and certainly the right man for organizing a German resistance.

With the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, Prützmann rose to become the *Hoeherer SS und Polizeifuehrer* ("higher SS and police leader") of northern Russia, the post being responsible for internal security and combating guerrilla fighters. He held the same position

March 9, 1945: Dr. Joseph Goebbels (left) awards 16-year-old Hitler Youth Willi Hubner the Iron Cross for helping to retake Lauban. The East German town had been occupied since February 16 by Red Army soldiers, who raped every female resident from three to 80 years of age, rifle-butted scores of the men and boys to death, and crucified nuns and priests to the front doors of their own churches. Wehrmacht infantry liberated Lauban on March 8, aided by young *Werwolf* volunteers. Prisoners were not taken.

in Ukraine and Russia-South until the summer of 1944, when he also commanded *Kampfgruppe Prützmann* ("Battle Group Prützmann") in Ukraine, during the early summer of 1944, at which time he was awarded with the German Cross in Gold for his actions. In September, he was appointed by Himmler as *Generalinspekteur fuer Spezialabwehr* ("general inspector of special defense"), which entailed the task of setting up *Werwolf* operations.

He began by surrounding himself with other SS officers similarly experienced in counterpartisan tactics while on the Eastern Front. Their first recruits received brief though intensive and thorough training at secret military schools, such as Huelcanrath, Luebbecke, Neustrelitz and Quenzsee. Studies and exercises were conducted mostly after dark. These included reconnaissance techniques, target selection, approaching the objective without being detected, and execution of attack. As the *Manual*'s Paladin Press translator Michael Fagnon observed, students "were instilled with a fierce will to fight to the death."[2]

As originally conceived, *Werwolf* units were intended to be legitimate, uniformed military formations trained to engage in clandestine operations behind enemy lines in the same manner as Allied Special Forces, such as commandos. But as Germany's wartime situation became ever more desperate, the *Werwölfe* were increasingly drawn from civilian volunteers—so much so, possibilities began to appear for a general uprising, even behind enemy lines, that could potentially support, at least indirectly, regular Wehrmacht operations. After all, a form of precedent had already been set as recently as October 1944's creation of the *Volkssturm* ("Folk Storm"), a people's militia of conscripted 16-to-60-year-old men not previously engaged in military service.

Prützmann's *Werwolf* organiza-

Hans Prützmann (center), Heinrich Himmler (right) and Reinhard Heydrich (left) are shown during a visit with the 5th SS Panzer Division Viking in Ukraine, sometime before Heydrich's assassination on June 4, 1942 in Czechoslovakia.

tion, on the other hand, was composed entirely of volunteers, many of them civilians. Why so many of them (precise estimates are impossible to ascertain, but a low figure posits circa 5,000 adherents)[3] would have forsaken the relative safety of the home front for high-risk combat may be understood in the context of carpet-bombing carried out by the Anglo-Americans' fire-bombing campaign against German civilians, who were simultaneously falling victim by the millions to waves of bestial Communist atrocities pouring into Europe from the east. No one who loved his people could have remained unmoved by such a satanic spectacle.

The baptism of fire for the *Werwölfe* came on November 3, 1944, when a nine-man special unit infiltrated behind Soviet lines. Its members successfully organized German civilians and *Wehrmacht* stragglers, including Eastern European refugees, for partisan warfare against communist terror; reconnoitered Red Army troop movements, and transmitted radio reports back to Berlin. In the process of blowing up two bridges, this unit was wiped out by opposing forces.

The virtually suicidal nature of unconventional resistance at first diverted most volunteers into the regular armed forces, particularly the newly created *Volkssturm*. Even by late 1944, home front morale still held firm, particularly with the initial success of December's Ardennes counteroffensive, what the Allies called the "Battle of the Bulge."

After its ultimate failure the following month, however, *Werwolf* enlistment soared. The Hitler Youth organization eventually merged with and thereby numerically expanded the *Werwolf* movement, beginning as early as the Ardennes Offensive, in December 1944, when they played a valuable role in the fighting. They sabotaged enemy communication lines and vehicles, switched road signs, snipped telegraph wires, and cached firearms. Their young chief was Walter Dennis, who learned from one of the boys in Buetgenbach, Belgium, about American artillery positions and helped put together a detailed report on U.S. troop numbers, disposition and equipment. This vital information was passed along to SS commanders in their initially successful attack.

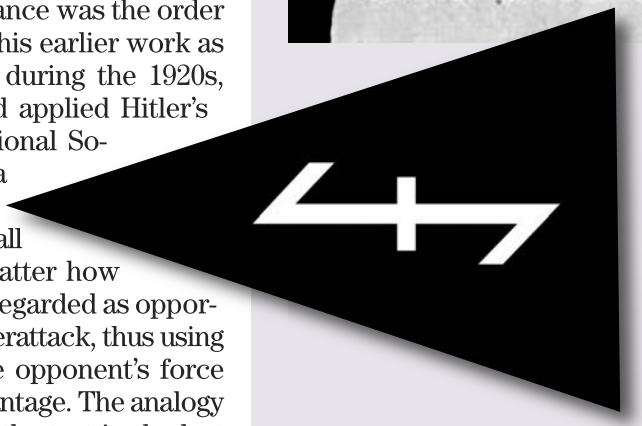
By now, according to Canadian history professor Perry Biddiscombe, U.S. intelligence regarded the Hitler Youth *Werwölfe* as "a security threat

of considerable proportions."[4] They repeated their aggressive work in the German counteroffensive at Alsace. When enemy forces crossed the Reich border, the number of Hitler Youth *Werwölfe* jumped from a few hundred to many thousands. Taking full advantage of the moment, Joseph Goebbels assumed direct, political control over the *Werwölfe*, reconstituting them from individual units of schooled "hunters" to a truly nationwide guerrilla movement. He provided powerful transmission stations for Radio Werewolf (*Sender Werwolf*), broadcasting for a general uprising of the civilian population against the invaders. Its appeal was "to the unflinching, pertinacious political minority which has always formed the steel tip of the popular leaden lance."[5]

Every German man, woman and child was urged to become a *Werwolf*, in tiny groups or as individual "lone wolves." The luxury of time-consuming training was no longer available. Leaderless resistance was the order of the day. From his earlier work as Berlin Gauleiter, during the 1920s, Dr. Goebbels had applied Hitler's definition of National Socialist tactics as a kind of political judo, wherein all challenges, no matter how desperate, were regarded as opportunities for counterattack, thus using the energy of the opponent's force to one's own advantage. The analogy was being put to the test in the last months of World War II by his *Werwölfe*.

The German *Werwölfe*' single greatest military success was engineered by Dr. Goebbels himself toward the very close of the war in Europe, and demonstrated the power of propaganda in the hands of a master strategist. His skillful use of Werwolf Radio convinced enemy commanders that a *Werwolf* redoubt was already established in the Bavarian Alps, where huge stockpiles of arms and ammunition had outfitted

The members of *Werwolf* were unforgiving German patriots. The above sign reads: "Who does not join us, is against us. Werewolves! It depends on us!"



Werwolf guerrilla fighters chose as their emblem an ancient Nordic rune, the *Wolfsangle*, a stylized representation of primal ferocity, sometimes associated with Geri and Freki—former human heroes reincarnated as twin wolves that accompanied Wotan, chief of the Norse gods, when he waged war against the enemies of Valhalla.

A German woman is in shock as U.S. troops enter the devastated city of Aachen.

a new German offensive aimed at cutting the Anglo-Americans off from Soviets when they marched together on Berlin. Still unnerved by the Battle of the Bulge that had taken them by surprise a few months earlier, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and his high-ranking officers were duped into believing that a massive, southern German counterattack was imminent. U.S. Chief of Staff Bedell Smith declared that these *Werwölfe* "could well cross out our intentions."[6]

He was seconded by Gen. Omar Bradley, who frantically wheeled his 12th Army back toward the Alps. Eisenhower ordered the 21st Army to follow. These large-scale movements turned the Americans away from Berlin, leaving their "gallant Soviet allies," as Ike characterized them, to take the Reich capital on their own. In the process, without U.S. assistance, they incurred 361,000 casualties.[7] But there never was any "*Werwolf* redoubt" in the Bavarian Alps or anyplace else. It had been a propaganda ruse to divert U.S. forces from Berlin, thereby relieving pressure on the city's defenders.

By contrast, Prützmann had originally designed his underground units for relatively minuscule operations for achieving results all out of proportion to the small number of partisans involved. As such, the *Werwölfe* were never intended to amass themselves into huge armies, but to operate as tiny, independent groups of, at most eight or nine but more usually far fewer individuals, often singly, using "lone wolf" tactics that afforded them quicker freedom of action and virtual invisibility. There were no radio transmissions for the enemy to monitor, no codes to break, as the Western Allies had done when British cryptanalysts, by mid-1942, were able to read all of Hitler's orders sent to his commanders in the field before they could carry them out. The Allies' success in the last three years of World War II depended in large measure on these covert intercepts.

When Saul Padover (an intelligence officer for the Office of Strategic Services—the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency) determined that Franz Oppenhoff (above), a turncoat lawyer serving Allied authorities as their first native politician in occupied Germany, was not "democratically minded" enough, Padover purposely leaked the identity of this Allied stooge. This led Heinrich Himmler to order Oppenhoff's assassination.

But no such security compromise was available to them where *Werwölfe* were concerned, and could not prevent one of their most spectacular sorties in "Operation Carnival." On March 24, 1945, Franz Oppenhof was assassinated by one of Prützmann's hit teams. Oppenhof was the first turncoat mayor of a major German city, Aachen, occupied by the U.S. Army. His execution sent a dramatic warning to traitors and would-be betrayers everywhere that cooperation with the enemy meant death. The successful operation had a simultaneously powerful effect on the Americans, whose sense of dominance was shaken. Oppenhof's liquidation by a handful of Nazi partisans pushed the rest of the war news off the front pages of every newspaper on Earth.[8]

At the same time, as Red Army hordes rolled into eastern Germany, *Werwölfe* waited behind the lines for the moment to strike. When it came, they inflicted so much chaos and such heavy losses on the Soviets that no fewer than three Russian di-

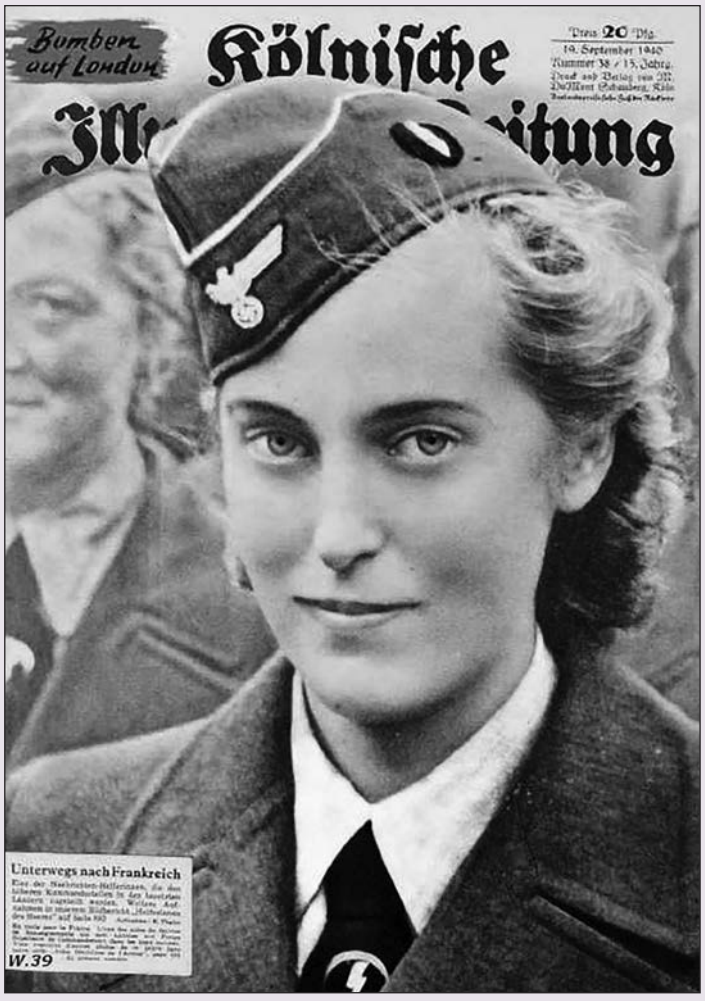
visions were needed to hunt down just 200 freedom fighters divided into 10 units. The same tactics yielded similar results in besieged Berlin. Concealed in condemned, bomb-damaged buildings, the *Werwölfe* allowed first and even second waves of communist assault troops to overrun their positions. After the enemy vanguard passed, the *Werwölfe* slipped out of their hideouts to attack the enemy rear, cutting the invading forces off at the head.

Gen. Vasily Chuikov, commanding Soviet troops in central Berlin, later recalled how the German partisans "hid in basements and among the ruins and allowed the forward units of our advancing forces to pass, and sometimes the rearward units as well, and then opened fire with the object of sowing panic in the rear and slowing down or paralyzing action along the front."[9]

Only 300 Hitler Youth *Werwölfe* led by their teenage captain, Dieter Kersten, accounted for thousands of Gen. Vasily Chuikov's men killed and dozens of knocked-out tanks. In a matter of weeks, Kersten's battalion was reduced to 30 survivors, but they fought their way to Halensee, near Gruenewald Forest, at the very center of Berlin. There, preferring death to capture, they threw themselves against the Red invaders, perishing to the last lad.

Lone wolves could be effective, too. In March 1945, with the enemy occupation of Cologne, a Canadian soldier offering chocolate to German orphans was shot in the stomach at point-blank range by a pistol-wielding 12-year-old Hitler Youth. The boy had lost both mother and father among the 20,000 civilians burned to death in British bombing raids on the medieval city, and apparently felt that a few pieces of chocolate were insufficient compensation for the incineration of his parents. The incident was headlined around the world as "a shocking example of Nazi fanaticism," but, all the same, made a profound impact on Allied morale.[10]

A few days later, the bodies of fallen *Werwolf* comrades were mutilated by revenge-crazed Mongolian soldiers, who had been attacked in the Vienna woods.



Twenty-three-year-old Ilse Hirsch was a volunteer in Operation Carnival. On March 20, 1945, she and five other team members were flown in a captured American B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bomber operated by the Luftwaffe from Hildesheim airfield near Hanover, and parachuted near the village of Gemmenich. Upon landing, the *Werwölfe* were discovered by a Dutch border guard, but they shot him before he could give the alarm. They then hiked to the residence of Aachen's Mayor Franz Oppenhoff. Two *Werwölfe* confronted him on his own doorstep, pretending to be lost German pilots. When he told them to follow his example by defecting to the enemy, one of them exclaimed "Heil Hitler" and dropped Oppenhoff with a head-shot. The team then scattered just before an American patrol arrived to check telephone lines previously cut by Fraulein Hirsch, who played an important role in Carnival as a guide personally familiar with the area. While escaping from the city, she unknowingly triggered a landmine explosion, severely injuring her left knee and killing the team's second-in-command. Ilse Hirsch survived the war to become the mother of two children. Large photo above: Ilse featured on the cover of a 1940 Party publication. Inset right, Ilse's Band of German Maidens (*Bund Deutscher Mädel*) photograph.

Near Pankow, Berlin's second-largest borough, just two *Werwölfe* attacked the entire Soviet rear guard. At the Steglitz locality, in the southwest of Berlin, a handful of *Werwolf* snipers firing on Red Army rear echelons from an apartment block brought the whole Soviet operation to a halt. In late April, a U.S. correspondent in Berlin attached to the invading Soviets reported that intense sniper fire created "a cat's-cradle of death" throughout the inner city.[11] Any building found hanging out a white flag or bed sheet to welcome the communists was demolished with all its inhabitants by watchful *Werwölfe*.

Resistance to treason and invasion in the west was no less fierce. At the Lower Franconian town of Aschaffenburg, the local *Keisleiter* (a "circle leader" in the NSDAP) organized the entire community into *Werwolf* battle groups after the German army had been forced out of the area. As GIs attempted to occupy Aschaffenburg, they came under unrelenting sniper fire and hailstorms of pitched hand grenades from virtually every rooftop and second-story window. The Americans fell back. Infuriated U.S. 7th Army commanders gave orders for the town to be "annihilated" with heavy armor and artillery. Even fighter-bombers were called in. Incredibly, the German civilians—mostly housewives, their children, old men and a few wounded soldiers—withstood the round-the-clock onslaught day after day. Following a week of constant resistance, almost all the townsfolk were dead or wounded. In Biddiscombe's words, "Veterans of the 45th Infantry Division, which had been bloodied in Sicily, Italy and Alsace, grimly reported that the combat at Aschaffenburg was the most brutal yet encountered."[12]

When advance units of the U.S. Army smashed their way into the inner city of Nuremberg, National Socialism's traditional ceremonial center, they were repulsed by determined troops of the SS 17th Infantry Division in conjunction with civilian resistance organized by the *Werwolf*. In the savage, four-day battle that ensued, teenagers threw barrages of hand grenades and set up withering sniper fire from almost every housetop. Common civilians, lacking any firearms, fell upon the enemy with pick handles and axes. American casualties exceeded by three times the number anticipated.

Groups as small as two- or three-man units, no larger than 50 men, but more often lone wolves acting entirely on their own, made numerous penetrations behind the Allied lines to lay mines and erect barricades. They were particularly successful in surprising enemy patrols, because most GIs assumed the war was over, thought only of going home, and assumed significant German resistance no longer existed. Many paid with their lives for such complacency. At Tresburg, for example, *Werwölfe* shot up the town after it had been overrun by the Americans, whose equipment was captured.

Infuriated by their humiliation at the hands of "Nazi kids," the GIs took out their frustration on a dozen regular German POWs by massacring the defenseless men in cold blood. Less than one week later, the murderers' own officer was killed in retaliation, while preteen *Werwölfe* scurried about with *Panzerfaust* anti-armor weapons, knocking out *Sherman* tanks. American atrocities were repeated and multiplied at Heiligthal (the "Sacred Valley"), where 100 men in *Volkssturm* and civilian Labor Service uniforms were butchered by the GIs, who laid out the German corpses along the side of a road to intimidate non-combatant townspeople.

In other villages retaken by the *Werwölfe*, their high disregard for danger and death unnerved the Americans. As they cautiously occupied Wernigerode, along the north slopes of the Harz Mountains, on April 11, 1945, an officer of the U.S. 83rd Division operating in the rear stumbled upon a full-fledged rally organized by the *Werwölfe*, and was so horrified by their late-war enthusiasm, he fled in terror.

Four days earlier, near Ordruf, *Werwölfe* had ambushed a U.S. jeep carrying Col. Robert Allen, identified by German military intelligence as executive officer of the 3rd Army's G-2 Section. His capture was significant, because he was an important figure in Allied counterinsurgency and anti-Nazi propaganda.

Gen. George S. Patton was enraged, retaliating mercilessly. "The town where it [the ambush] took place has been removed [i.e., obliterated]," he recorded in his diary, "together with, I hope, a number of civilians."[13]

Some *Werwolf* units were assigned the special task of poisoning food and particularly liquor supplies expected to be consumed by the invaders. The German people, already on the verge of starvation, were being subjected to U.S. and Soviet confiscation of final emergency rations set aside for the sick, elderly and infants. Given the American and, even more so, Russian weakness for alcohol, lacing it with methanol was particularly effective. (Methanol is a type of alcohol—also known as wood alcohol and methyl alcohol—which is mostly used to create fuel, solvents and antifreeze. The colorless, volatile and flammable liquid is poisonous for human consumption.) The U.S. surgeon general reported that 188 soldiers were killed by poisoning from February to July 1945. Concern among the occupation authorities in southern Germany was so great that the American Command categorically forbade its men from eating or drinking anything but official U.S. government rations, even if they outran their supplies.

Werwolf poisoning was especially productive in areas taken over by the Red Army, where the more rapacious communists ate and drank themselves to death by the thousands.

With the Allied occupation of Germany, American military police interrogated its children at every opportunity, in an effort to intimidate and discourage them from becoming *Werwolf* partisans. Boys and girls in the National Socialist underground caught by Anglo-American authorities were routinely beaten and imprisoned in a deplorable environment of cold and filth. Conditions were even worse in the Soviet zone, where torture and starvation awaited more victims.

Inspired by the liquidation of Aachen's treacherous mayor, *Werwölfe* successfully targeted enemy-appointed civil authorities in other cities, despite the best Allied efforts to protect their puppets. In Westphalia, the anti-Hitler mayors of Krankenhagen and Kirschlengern were polished off in quick succession by *Werwolf* hit squads. Even a policeman who refused to remove bedsheets used as white flags flapping from houses in Berlin's Soviet sector was summarily executed by a young *Werwolf*.

The effect of these operations was pronounced, because fewer and fewer German traitors could be found to front for the invaders. The *Werwölfe* were also effective in mining buildings abandoned by the *Wehrmacht* and likely to be occupied by the foe. Time-delayed or remotely controlled detonators demolished the structures after having been filled with enemy personnel. The ambushed Col. Roderick Allen's 3rd Army propaganda force suffered heavy casualties in its takeover of Lorraine, where numerous edifices had been sabotaged.

On March 28, 1945, the American command post at Mutzenach was blown to bits by *Werwölfe*. The Rhineland city's treasonous mayor perished in the explosion. The *Werwölfe* blasted two military barracks at Tidofeld, near Norden, on May 9. A large hotel used as a radio station, together with its transmitting tower on Mount Brocken, in the Harz, where the Americans were broadcasting anti-Hitler disinformation, was leveled to the ground by *Werwölfe* wielding explosives satchels on the day Hitler reportedly died, April 30.

Earlier that month, *Werwölfe* hit Red Army billets in the Upper Silesian town of Hindenburg, where they stealthily surrounded the former

Civilian members of a Black Forest *Werwolf* unit in southern Germany. That they and other comrades—throughout their enemy-occupied nation—continued to successfully operate for years after the collapse of the Third Reich is historic testimony to their unbroken will and ideological loyalty.

Colonial School occupied by 60 enemy troops. The Hitler Youth *Werwölfe* overran outposts and tanks standing guard outside, then tossed demolition charges through doors and windows of the building. It collapsed in a rapid series of multiple blasts, burying all the communists inside.

On April 13, 65 *Werwölfe* (rather a large number for a single unit) led by Alfred Borth, a 16-year-old Hitler Youth member, crawled through Vienna's canals and storm drains to infiltrate behind Soviet lines. Emerging in the Vienna Woods, they were surprised by Russians who were not enemies, but volunteers of Gen. Andrei Vlasov's Free Russian Army fighting against the Soviet Union. Together, the young Germans and Russians attacked Red Army troops and vehicles at Kitzendorf, destroying a trio of tanks, plus several armored cars. Three days later, they seized an enemy supply column in hand-to-hand fighting at Haengendenstein.

Replenished with captured enemy ammunition and food, Borth, in concert with his multinational comrades, destroyed railroads east of Preissbaum, and blew up a strategic bridge the next night. During the day, they demolished the Rekawinkel railway station, then being used as a billet for elite Soviet troops. Near Klausenleopoldsdorf, on April 21, the Russo-German *Werwölfe* took another enemy supply column by surprise, destroying three trucks in the process.

Although Soviet commanders were in a panic to locate and exterminate the indefatigable marauders, the *Werwölfe* proved too elusive for capture and continued their rampage. They gleefully added insult to injury on May 1, the chief Marxist holiday, when Borth's raiders struck celebrating Red Army soldiers at Hainfeld in a spectacular fashion by blowing up a fuel depot and machine-gunning to death a whole guards detachment.

The youthful *Werwölfe* continued to successfully evade their enraged pursuers, eventually fighting their way back across German lines on May 5. Borth was awarded one of the *Wehrmacht*'s highest honors, the Knight's Cross, for his consistently successful sorties. As the German 5th Army was being swept back from the Elbe River by Soviet hordes, Hitler Youth *Werwölfe* went over on their own counteroffensive in the same area. At Rathenow, just 30 boys each armed with a *Panzerfaust* [a German single-shot anti-tank weapon —Ed.] "brewed up" in excess of 200 T-34 tanks within one week during early May, before all of them fell in combat.

Such victories were not won against numerically frightful odds without steep sacrifice. The *Werwolf* founder was himself taken into custody by British army authorities just weeks before the war ended. Along with an undetermined number of other high-ranking SS officers, Hans Prützmann was confined at the notorious Diest interrogation camp, in Belgium, where German prisoners were severely abused and commonly tortured.[14] After weeks of daily beatings and starvation, he joined a small group of fellow comrades who took their own lives, on May 21.

Earlier that same month, in eastern Germany, outside the town of Nielkoppe, 10 *Werwölfe* suddenly found themselves surrounded by a large patrol of notorious NKVD, the Soviet secret police. Only three *Werwölfe*, badly wounded, were captured alive. In Austria, *Werwölfe* reconnoitering a Russian armored column near Bruck an der Leitha were crushed to death in their foxholes under the iron treads of 46-ton Stalin tanks.

According to Biddiscombe, teenage *Werwölfe* and younger girls and boys captured by the Americans were either executed out of hand as troublemakers, severely beaten or incarcerated under extremely inhumane conditions of filth and freezing

weather. U.S. military police and counterintelligence corps officers routinely mishandled these mostly German children to extract information. "Suspected young *Werwölfe* under 14 years of age," Biddiscombe writes, "were sometimes seen behind the wire at *ad hoc* American internment camps along the Rhine, often clad only in pajamas or underwear, because they had been arrested at night. There they stood, in the rain and cold, day and night, ankle deep in mud and unsheltered compounds. Matters were even worse behind Soviet lines, where the NKVD made common use of torture, and thousands of teenage captives were destined to grow up in Soviet labor camps."[15]

After being taken prisoner at Limfort for sniping at the Americans, who nearly beat him unconscious, a 15-year-old lone wolf "proved a totally recalcitrant Nazi," and defied his captors by telling them he hoped every young German would follow the example of his resistance.[16]

On May 9, 1945, the last day of the war in Europe, in response to a hysterical anti-Nazi diatribe shouted by the American officer in charge of her death, Maria Schultz calmly declared, "All I can say to that is one thing: Germany will endure every suffering, and in the end, nonetheless, under Hitler, build a new world."[17]

These were the last words of the 21-year-old woman before she was executed by a U.S. firing squad. ❖

The castle at Hülchrath, a district in the municipality of Grevenbroich, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It was here that *Werwolf* recruits were trained in underground warfare and "instilled with a fierce will to fight to the death," according to historian Michael Fagnon.

ENDNOTES:

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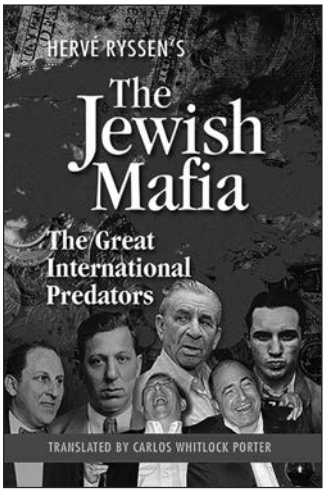

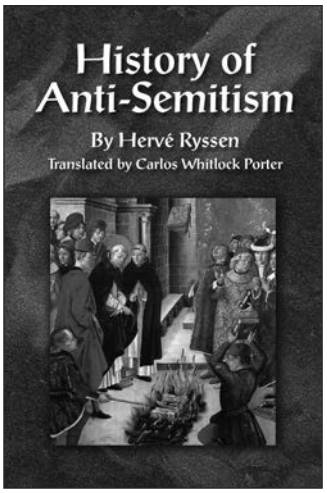

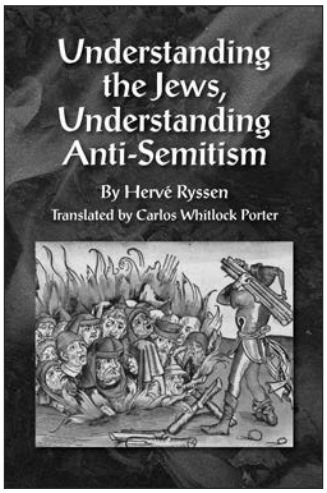

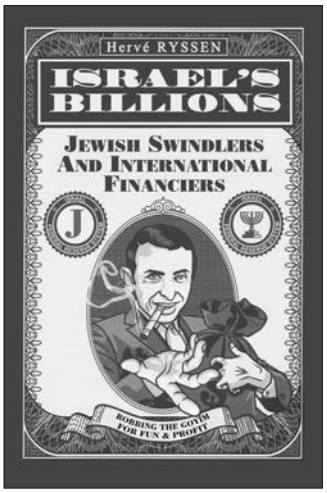

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TBR Books from Hervé Ryssen

The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

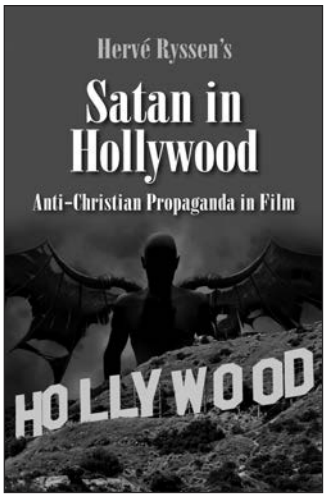
This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, "invisible" mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, aesthetic surgery racket, Claude Lipsky's swindles, Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, Samuel Flatto-Sharon, crime in England, the U.S. and France, Seams and Co., the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29.*

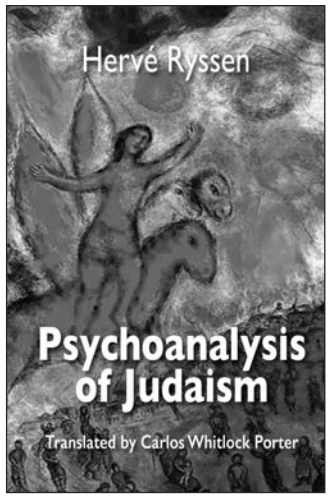
History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences between men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their acts and multiplies their energy. It is on the ruins of the nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected, imposing a definitive peace upon humanity. But what is the real truth, sans the religious prophecy? Is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Find out. Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35.*

Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers

Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century. In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history, the VAT frauds, the CO_2 swindle, advertising and insert frauds, fake bank transfers, the Talmud, pyramid rackets, Bernie Madoff's flimflams, insider trading swindles, today's super-predators, the Cosmopolitan Project—and even more. All together, this book comprises the most complete and precise source for exactly how the Jewish community —from its earliest incarnations—has worked to fleece the *goyim* among whom they dwell. False Adverts, Fake Bank Transfers, VAT Fraud, Eurocanyon Affair, Rubens Levy Affair, Great CO_2 Swindle, Swindling with Impunity , Corruption of the Police, Corruption of the Legal System,





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Fabrice Sakoun, The Police in Lyon, The Skinny Guy, Settlements of Accounts, Advertising Inserts Fraud, Fake Policemen, Victims of the "Franco-Israeli," Zeitoun's Victims, Jacques Benayoun: Swindling the Peasants, The Fake Bank Transfer Forms, Gilbert Chikli's Monstrous Chutzpah, Badache-Apollonia Affair, Embezzlement of Funds from Charitable Associations, Traffic in Bank Card Numbers, Market Barkers, King Solomon's Bargains, "Memory" Swindles, Oscar Friedman , Pyramid Frauds, Bernard Madoff, Financial Shoah, Goyim Bite the Dust, "Little Madoffs" and more. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25.*

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15.*

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film* (softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10.*

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt—despite claims of rampant "anti-Semitism"—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face for very long. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other ethnic and religious groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's biggest and most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the Internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen—often attacked for his forthright books on the topic of Judaism—delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other you have ever read on the Jewish psyche. General topics covered include: How can guilt be used to control people; how many religious Jews believe they are "chosen"people; the parent-child relationship; what makes them laugh; their powerful revolutionary spirit; their attitudes toward Christianity; their cosmopolitan mentality; anti-Semitic paranoia; their love affair with communism; alleged inferiority complexes; Oedipal relationships; the Talmud, Kabbalah and the "art" of psychoanalysis itself. This and so much more are discussed. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30.*

Werwolf!

Part 2: Postwar Operations of the German Underground

In our previous article, historian Marc Roland discussed the efforts of the *Werwolf* underground German resistance to fight back against the Allied invaders in the waning days of WWII. In this article—Part 2—the author fills us in on the postwar efforts of German resistance guerrillas who refused to lay down their arms and instead launched strikes against enemy soldiers and collaborators, campaigns that inspired other nationalist fighters across Europe, many of whom were dealing with brutal Soviet occupational troops. At the end of this article the author describes some of the violent efforts of modern-day National Socialists who have turned to terrorism to discourage the millions of non-white invaders who are taking over Europe. Though we do not condone these actions, they have been spurred by the criminal behavior displayed by many of these illegal migrants. The gang rapes, street-level harassment, defacing of Christian churches and cultural monuments—and the German government's refusal to admit the problem these criminal alien hooligans are causing—have inspired these modern-day *Werwölfe* to action.

When Nuremberg finally fell to the U.S. Army on April 20, 1945, Hitler's last birthday, most of the city's *Werwolf* defenders, senior civil and Nazi Party officials who had not died in combat, took their own lives, rather than surrender. Indeed, that word was simply not in their vocabulary. For many other of their fellow countrymen, Germany's capitulation was not accepted as it was signed by representatives of the *Wehrmacht*, the armed forces, not by a single National Socialist leader. The Third Reich ceased to be, but not the ideology that created it. Governments and nations may be abolished by force, but never the ideas and principles upon which they were founded. As Hitler pointed out while he was still struggling to become chancellor in the early 1930s, "Regimes come and go. But the people remains." [To Hitler, "the people" was a singular noun.—Ed.][1]

His revolution would proceed to its next stage. Without missing a beat, the *Werwölfe* continued their operations the day peace was imposed on May 9. In the hills around Stuttgart, teams of Panzerfaust-wielding *Werwölfe* repeatedly blew up U.S. armor until they themselves were wiped out before the end of June.

The Americans reacted harshly, executing suspected freedom fighters on sight, often after administering bloody beatings.

Such brutality did not deter Alfred Zitzmann, an SS man, who led

Above, members of a Ninth U.S. Army firing squad execute 20-year-old Otto Teuteberg, tied to a stake near Braunschweig. Captured in the town of Daseburg, he was one of six Germans shot to death June 14, 1945, on charges of espionage. Right, a captured teenage *Werwolf* awaits his fate during the immediate postwar period.

his *Werwölfe* against the Allies' behavior modification centers, the so-called "de-nazification courts." At occupied Nuremberg, Zitzmann and his comrades blasted these Orwellian "Ministries of Love" into oblivion during the summer of 1945. Underground printing presses published hundreds of thousands of now-illegal National Socialist leaflets that appeared everywhere in the postwar years. Several, well-hidden transmitters continued to broadcast Radio Werewolf programming throughout the late 1940s. *Werwolf* slogans and warnings to traitors (usually accompanied by the *Wolfsangle*) were seen all over Germany.

Making good on their promises, *Werwölfe* attacked several prominent collaborators. In August, *Werwölfe* boldly executed the Zehlendorf police chief for vigorously hunting down National Socialist partisans. That same month, a Berlin banker who proposed that a "conscience tax" be leveled on Germans "to compensate Jewish victims of the Nazis" was shot to death.[2]

Across Bavaria, several more traitors were assassinated in the latter half of 1945, when the Allies were having a very difficult time trying to find any German to front for their occupation tyranny and brainwashing. By autumn, they judged the German underground "a serious threat to Military Government and its appointed representatives," i.e., German traitors targeted by the *Werwölfe*.[3] For the remainder of the decade, they continued to execute turncoats, vandalize enemy military vehicles, snip telephone wires used by the Allies, and burn or bomb military government facilities.

Werwolf saboteurs even brought down British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's private plane on August 22. He survived the crash. Five months before, his chief liaison officer, Maj. John Poston, was ambushed and killed by preteen *Werwölfe*. A year after the attempt on Monty's life, Edward Hartshorne was shot to death while driving the Autobahn through the American zone. He had enthusiastically headed the "de-nazification" indoctrination programs designed to brainwash Germans into accepting the crucifixion of their homeland between Western capitalism and Eastern communism. *Werwolf* units were no less effective in the eastern occupied areas of their defeated country. During August 1945, a power transformer and the Florisdorf Communist Meeting Hall outside Vienna were bombed.

Near the Pomeranian town of Buetow, armed partisans continued

In 1937, during the USSR's Great Purge, Stalin accused Nikolai Berzarin (above right) of owing his military career to the "enemies of the people," but was supported by various Communist Party members, who saved him from the marshal's murderous paranoia. Above left, a memorial building dedicated to Berzarin in Berlin-Marzahn. His death was portrayed as having resulted from a motorcycle accident in order to deprive *Werwolf* partisans of credit for assassinating so high-placed a Soviet army official.

to launch attacks against the Soviets until they almost ran out of ammunition in late fall. Husbanding their dwindling supplies, they slashed their way into the western zone. Two years later, *Werwölfe* attempting to blow up the big Red Army war memorial in Vienna were ambushed and killed before their could launch their strike. They had been betrayed to the Soviet authorities by one of their own unit members. In East Berlin, National Socialist partisans torched a communist printing plant.

"Well after the capitulation of the city on May 2," historian Perry Bissicombe, author of *Werwolf!: The History of the National Socialist Guerrilla Movement, 1944-1946*, writes, "Soviet troops continued to drop at the hands of Nazi snipers."[4]

On August 15, Red Army soldiers were shot dead on the grounds of the war-ravaged Botanical Gardens, while others were killed in ensuing days at railroads near Potsdam. June 16, in Charlottenburg, *Werwolf* guerillas scored big when they assassinated Red Army Gen. N.E. Berzarin, the highest-ranking enemy officer in the city and its commandant.

Like true werewolves, teenage Hitler Youth often crawled out after midnight along the rooftops of Minden to rob enemy soldiers of their sleep by loud and constant howling. Enraged, the British fired off their pistols and Sten guns blindly into the night, never hitting their tormentors, but awakening other sleeping soldiers in the compound. A few hours later, the howling began all over again. Such harassment was great fun for the Hitler Youth, but important, too, in its own way, because it followed the *Werwolf* tactic (first elucidated more than 100 years before by Prussia's King Friedrich Wilhelm) to "keep the enemy constantly out of breath."[5]

During spring 1946, SS Lt. Col. Piemöller secretly organized several hundred SS men in the Ruhr for *Werwolf* offensives. They originated the covert greeting "88!," still used today by neo-Nazis, particularly in countries where their ideology is criminalized. It signifies the eighth letter of the alphabet repeated—HH, or "Heil Hitler!" Piemöller's followers called themselves the "Blue Falcons," because they wore blue shirts and trousers. But it was their penchant for uniforms, no matter how supposedly inconspicuous, that was their undoing, and they became the victims of mass arrest before any operations could be undertaken.

Most other German partisans learned from Piemöller's mistake, foregoing all physical identification. At most, and only when appropriate, they gave the *Werwolf* high-sign with their right hand, its three middle fingers extended above the closed thumb and pinky to form a "W." A few others surreptitiously wore either the old *Wolfsangle* or skull-and-cross-bones badge under their coat lapels. Being caught by the Allied authorities with either symbol meant certain death. They soon realized that the postwar *Werwolf* movement represented "one of the greatest potential threats to

"No Violence Against Women" reads this sign in a recent protest commemorating Britain's World War II air raids against Cologne, Germany. Beginning in 1942, 34,711 tons of high explosives were dropped on the cathedral city by Royal Air Force bombers, killing more than 20,000 people, most of them women, children and elderly civilians. Totally destroyed were nine hospitals, 17 churches, 16 schools, four university buildings, 10 buildings of historic interest, four hotels, two cinemas, and six department stores. The only military installation damaged was a flak barracks. The sign above, however, actually referred to the sexual molestation by foreign immigrants against a reported 650 German women committed on New Year's Eve, 2015-2016, in Cologne—and still happening today.

security in both the American and Allied zones of occupation."[6]

A sweep of the whole country was planned to nab as many National Socialist freedom fighters as possible in Operation Nursery. As its codename suggested, the counterinsurgency offensive was aimed at mostly the German youth, whose fanatical resistance to foreign tyranny had not been lessened by the war's tragic outcome. A series of far-flung Anglo-American raids began with Soviet NKVD secret police actions throughout East Germany during the winter of 1945-46.

As some measure of the popular support enjoyed by the *Werwölfe*, 42 underground units were uncovered and exterminated in Saxony alone. The previous June, only 600 *Werwölfe* had been captured. But by October of the following year, 3,336 had been taken prisoner. Yet, these numbers represented only a small percentage of the movement's real numerical strength, because most *Werwölfe* died in combat, while others continued to evade arrest. Before the end of the 1940s, nearly 250,000 National Socialist partisans were herded into Soviet captivity. More than one-third perished—starved, beaten or tortured to death. These large-scale counterinsurgency operations deeply wounded the German underground, but more grievous still was its lack of regular supply.

Previous guerrilla movements (the French *Maquis* or Soviet partisans) were materially supported by outside air drops. Saboteurs found refuge in England or behind Russian lines. The *Werwölfe* were not so fortunate. They could not regroup behind the protection of some friendly national border, and no one provided them with supplies. They were forced to live off the land, not easy to do, with the rest of one's fellow countrymen starving under a postwar occupational government. The German freedom fighters were being slowly squeezed to death between their inability to maintain basic supplies and the relentless pursuit of numerically overwhelming enemies.

But in 1949, the guerrillas agi-

tated a mass uprising in Soviet-controlled East Berlin. Many thousands of people took to the streets, confronting Russian armor with rocks and Molotov cocktails. The week-long riot generated headlines around the world. Stalin responded with masses of troops and a blockade to starve the rebellion into submission. The Anglo-Americans, meanwhile, troubled with their failure to destroy the National Socialist underground four years after Germany surrendered, hit upon a brilliant plan to pull the fangs of the *Werwölfe*.

They flew in a generous airlift of food and clothing to the besieged East Berliners. Since 1942, the German people had been subjected to the most intensive firestorms ever inflicted on a suffering population —additionally brutalized by looting, raping, murdering invaders—and had been reduced to mass starvation. Traumatized after years of air-terror and an oppressive occupation compounded by severe deprivation and poverty, Germans had been emotionally browbeaten into embracing their Western enemies. The Berlin airlift dispelled most of the lingering native opposition to the Anglo-Americans, depriving the *Werwölfe* of popular support.

MODERN-DAY WEREWOLVES

What follows is a recounting of modern-day efforts by guerrilla fighters who believe that "Europe should be for Europeans," as the dalai lama has said in recent interviews. Their methods are brutal and, unlike the German *Werwölfe* described in Part 1 of this article, these new-age guerrillas have not only set their sights on military and propaganda targets, but also innocent civilians, something TBR cannot condone, but nonetheless reports upon.

A small handful of comrades preserved and nurtured their ideology, primarily among themselves, for the next 20 years in the blind faith that someday conditions would be ripe for their return. They were correct. The anti-white forces unloosed in Germany, beginning especially during the early 1970s, provoked dormant survival instincts, despite generations of psychological conditioning. Masses of unassimilable, racially foreign immigrants from Africa and the Middle East began flooding cities like Munich and Hamburg. Rapes, violent crime, un-German squalor and drug dealing spread throughout the country. Almost overnight, the National Socialist underground was reborn. Germany's Political Police reported a "massive surge of National Socialist growth."[7]

In January 1979, a flagrantly anti-German pseudo-documentary was scheduled to be telecast nationwide. But just as the Holocaust propaganda began, two television towers were dynamited. It was the first operation of its kind in 30 years. By then, non-white populations had grown so large and noisome in most of Germany's metropolitan areas that armed National Socialists took to the streets. Apartment buildings and even whole city blocks occupied by Gypsies, Muslims and sub-Saharan Africans were mercilessly and repeatedly firebombed, even at the cost of large-scale arrests and life imprisonment.

Among the insurgents was Franz Fuchs, who shot and killed four non-whites before being captured by police. In true *Werwolf* style, he made a defiant, unrepentant speech at his trial, berating his judge as a race traitor, then took his own life, in 1997.

Two years earlier, Detlev Bender, leader of the modern-day Defense Group Werewolf, was arrested for weapons violations, physical attacks on non-white immigrants, and "the display of prohibited symbols." Henri Schmidt, Dresden's Gestapo chief during the Third Reich, had been incarcerated during 1987 for daring to address an enthusiastic young audience with the salutation, "Heil Hitler, *Werwölfe*!"[8]

In the last years of the 20th century, the *Werwolf* movement began to spread beyond German borders. A National Socialist underground known as the "White Wolf" launched an escalating program of violence directed at the swelling mobs of refugees from Britain's defunct empire inundating England. The White Wolf's best known sortie took place in 1998, when a powerful bomb exploded at a club patronized by immigrants.

The attack rocked English public opinion, and generated worldwide media coverage. During a two-week operation in April 1999, White Wolf activist David Copeland killed three Somali immigrants, injuring more than 100, in a bombing campaign across London. *The Times* reported, "he said he was a National Socialist, who believed in a white master race. He thought British people had the right to ethnic cleansing."[9] Copeland showed no remorse in court, as he was handed down three consecutive life sentences.

In 1994, just three years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Werewolf Legion was formed at Yaroslavl, a city north of Moscow. For the next two years, Russian Werewolves bombed any movie theater attempting to show the U.S. propaganda film *Schindler's List*, bushwhacked communist leaders, and physically assaulted non-white aliens whenever possible. Legion followers were eventually tracked down by President Boris Yeltsin's political police and thrown into prison, where many were tortured to death. Survivors regrouped as The Society of Wolves in St. Petersburg under Alexander Bezverkhy, who led them into a new century. By then, their booby-trapped, anti-Semitic signs were claiming casualties across much of Russia. Bezverkhy's Werewolves were no less politically skilled, and they successfully agitated the first racialist pogroms in the Caucasus

since czarist days. Non-white members of the international diplomatic corps in Moscow were not immune from these modern-day attacks.

During August 2002, a comprehensive law banning every manifestation of race consciousness, real or perceived, was enforced in Russia. Even some U.S. liberals were appalled at the draconian extent of the decree, which enabled wholesale suppression of the Society of Wolves and all its white racialist variants, unto the present day.

Contrary to court historians' portrayal of the Third Reich's resistance movement as unpopular and ineffectual, the *Werwölfe* scored many important successes in the last months of World War II and for years thereafter. Their legacy persisted beyond Germany, attracting the most radical proponents of National Socialism in Britain and Russia, where Aryan racial survival still hangs in the balance. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *Hitler Speeches and Proclamations: 1932-34*. v. 1. London: I. B. Tauris & Co., Ltd., 1990.

2 Biddiscombe, Perry. *Werwolf!: The History of the National Socialist Guerrilla Movement, 1944-1946*. University of Toronto Press, Scholarly Publishing Division, 1998.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 Killisch, Julius. *Reden Seiner Majestät Des Königs Friedrich Wilhelm Des Vierten Seit Seiner Thronbesteigung*. Nabu Press, 2012.

6 Biddiscombe, op. cit.

7 Roberts. Shelia. "Racist gains in Germany." *New York Times*, August 9, 1974.

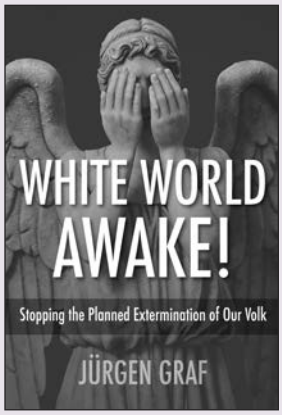
8 Biddiscombe, op. cit.

9 Cowels, Russell. "Convicted bomber shows no remorse." London: *The Times*, December 5, 2000.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

White World Awake!

A non-violent political approach to stopping the planned extermination of our volk



Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our *volk*—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and, with it, its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk*. Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well.

For too long, observes the author, white people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. Russians, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Romanians, Finns and Greeks, Spaniards and Hungarians are all in the same rickety boat. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on military and foreign policy matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to preserve its distinctive language and culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed openly and honestly.

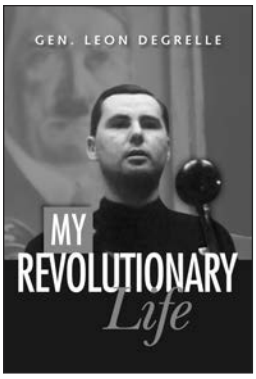
A Eurasian Federation is proposed, which, like Old America, will not interfere in other parts of the world, except to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety of such places as Armenia and Georgia against any immigration threat.

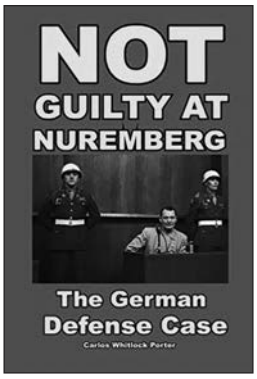
Traitor politicians who see no problem in allowing Europe and other white nations to be transformed into mixed-race caliphates—a dream of the mysterious Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi—will be voted out of office.

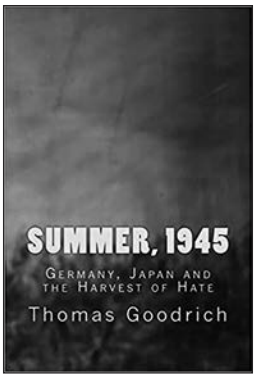
Many of the solutions apply equally to the rest of the white world. "Close the borders! Stop the flood!" is key not only for Europe, but America and all other white areas of the world. Thus, Graf lays out a practical 10-step program to stop the genocide of the West starting with Europe, the cradle of white Western civilization.

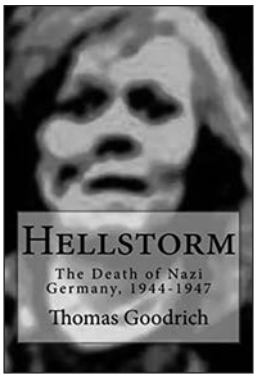
This is a book that needs and deserves to be in the hands of every concerned person who cares about the future of the Western world.

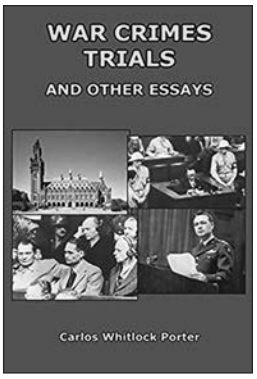
Softcover, 540 pages, #753, ***$35*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.(Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.) Use form on page 80 inside this issue of TBR to order by mail or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Send order to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.











REVISIONIST BOOKS ON WORLD WAR II

My Revolutionary Life

By Leon Degrelle. *My Revolutionary Life* has never appeared in print as a book before—and is available only from TBR. Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks before and during WWII, the last days of the Reich and his daring escape. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

Not Guilty at Nuremberg: The German Defense Case

Uninformed people consider the "Nuremberg War Crimes Trials" as the ultimate proof of the guilt of the German leadership before and during World War II. The transcripts of the proceedings, however, tell an entirely different story. This volume contains the defense arguments put forward by the main defendants at the trials. It shows that the trials broke every legal precedent and procedure of evidence in the book. Defendants were refused the right to cross-examine "witnesses," blatantly forged documents were accepted as genuine without question, and evidence indicating torture of suspects was struck out by order of the judges. In addition, the blatant contradictions in the prosecution arguments (which saw the Germans charged with the exact same behavior as exhibited by the Allies during the war), combined with the persuasive counterarguments from the defendants themselves, provides a fascinating insight into the 1946 lynch-mob proceedings which masqueraded as "trials." Softcover, 60 pages. #825, *$10.*

Summer, 1945: Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate

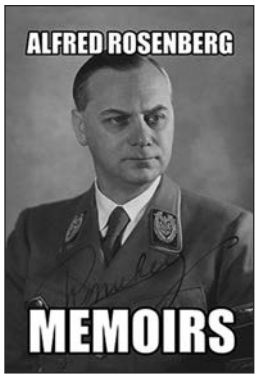
Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. We Americans consider ourselves to be more noble and decent than other peoples, and consequently in a better position to decide what is right and wrong in the world. What kind of war do civilians suppose we fought, anyway? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead, and in the Pacific boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments for sweethearts, or carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two nearly defenseless cities, thereby setting an all-time record for instantaneous mass slaughter. As victors we are privileged to try our defeated opponents for their crimes against humanity. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

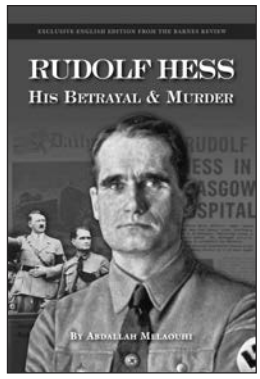
Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

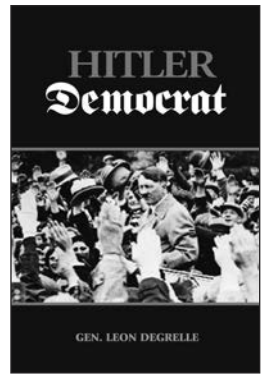
It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and documentary films have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as one will find in *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany.* Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the worst nautical disasters in history which claimed thousands of lives, the greatest mass migration known to man in which millions perished and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, *$30.*

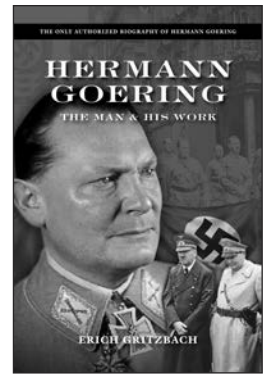
War Crimes Trials & Other Essays

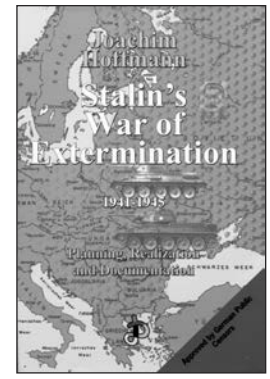
By Carlos Porter. Approximately 10,000 "War Crimes Trials" have been held since 1945. Trials of Japanese military personnel ended in 1949, yet "war crimes trials" of Germans and Eastern Europeans continue to date. Almost invariably, the charge is "violation of the laws and customs of war," derived from international conventions signed at the Hague in 1899 and 1907. That these trials have little or no basis in law is clear from the wording of the treaties which are said to have been violated. The illegalities of war crimes proceedings include the admissibility of oral and written hearsay; the introduction of the concept of conspiracy into international law (unknown prior to 1945); the total lack of any pre-trial inquest or forensic evidence; and trial before a court itself composed of actual war criminals. The











issues surrounding the war crimes trials are numerous and complex; discussion and criticism of what was done should be welcomed by all who hope for a continuing development of international law. But what should have been done instead is a problem generally ignored by those who condemn what was actually done. The alternative is a fair trial before an impartial court under proper procedures and rules. Softcover, 234 pages, #824, *$24.*

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

Here are the sensational memoirs of the Third Reich's leading ideologue, Alfred Rosenberg. These memoirs contain a no-holds-barred overview of Rosenberg's political life and give us some astonishing revelations about the Communist revolution in Munich, the relationship between Christianity and National Socialism, his prediction of race violence in America, the Strasser brothers, the Alpine revolt, Himmler's Ahnenerbe, why Rosenberg was omitted from Hitler's first cabinet, what Rosenberg thought about euthanasia, his views on the Jews and more inside information on the Reich. Softcover, 214 pages, #707, *$15.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Following his capture by the Allies in Scotland—on a mission to try to make peace between Germany and England—Germany's Rudolf Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 years until he "died" at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But that changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi spent five years with Hess, acting as Hess's medical aide at the Military Prison in Spandau, up until Hess's death. Melaouhi got to know Hess as a friend. For years he kept silent about his famous patient. But now—in this exclusive TBR English edition—Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, reproductions of many documents Hess smuggled out of Spandau (translated into English), rare photos, three appendices, 291 pages, #643, *$25.*

Hitler Democrat

By Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings have been rescued. This is one of those volumes. In this amazing book, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and much more. Includes photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Holocaust High Priest

By Warren Routledge. For many years, Elie Wiesel was the face of the holocaust, appearing on "Oprah" and any other venue. After all, he was a holocaust survivor. Large crowds listened intently as he described his time in WWII "death camps" and how he miraculously survived them all. But, for just as many years, Holocaust Revisionists have been exposing this fraud, pointing out that his writings show gross ignorance of the camps in which he was allegedly incarcerated and poking holes in his tall tales. This volume eviscerates the Wiesel myth, showing that the man's books and testimonies are pure fiction. Softcover, 474 pages, #711, *$35.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new intro, indexed, #639, *$25.*

Stalin's War of Extermination, 1941-1945

By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet it was viciously censored in the rest of the West. Luckily, Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa and thwarted Stalin's plan. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$35.***

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Hitler on Christianity —in His Own Words

Hitler's works are not secret. They are available to anyone who wants to read them. It is an unfortunate fact that, even if the majority personally reads such materials, it is unlikely to have an impact on the deeply ingrained myths and fables that we are told are "history." Reading Hitler's works with an open mind can only lead to a totally revised view of the man and his movement. Due to fear, it usually does not. One major area is Hitler's connection of the nation to the Christian faith, in Germany shared by the modern Lutherans and the Roman Catholics, concentrated in the southern regions. Hitler's own speeches are living monuments to the ignorance of the talking classes in the West. He saw himself as a Christian nationalist bringing a great nation out of the violently imposed Versailles suicide pact.

By Dr. Matthew R. Johnson

The intellectual climate of the Western world has become so corroded that saying anything about demonized individuals is accepted without comment. Adolf Hitler and Donald Trump are but two examples of this historical phenomenon. A writer can say anything, so long as it is a horrific accusation, and it will be believed by most of the public and, especially, peer reviewers and the press.

For the ruling class to convince people to hate certain individuals, they must approach both general factions of the left and right in the political world with different sets of "truths." For Hitler, to the left, he was a "racist" while for the right, he was a "pagan." A similar technique is used against Josef Stalin. Once Stalin rounded up the Old Reds, who were almost all Jewish, he was transformed into an "anti-Semite." He was no such thing, but the accusation was used to cover over the fact that Bolshevism was primarily a Jewish national movement. Overnight, Stalin became a "national communist" despite the fact that the Jewish left backed Stalinism from the first day.

"Truth" for the ruling class is always strategic. To maintain the paradigm, facts stubbornly refusing to be absorbed into the juggernaut are violently repressed. This is essential to modern liberalism. Today's liberal pretends he cares about openness while vehemently backing campus speech codes that ban almost all forms of communication except that which is officially approved. The resulting cognitive dissonance is responsible for the screaming, overcompensating, pathetic liberal beta male skulking around the faculty lounge in dire fear he will not be deemed leftist enough. Tenure comes at a high price.

As a historian at a university, the greatest fear is to be smeared as a "Holocaust denier." Therefore, serious investigation is discouraged because it may lead to "improper" findings. This phenomenon is of immense significance. Without it, the modern liberal is just an irrational screamer.

In this article, Hitler's "pagan" credentials will be examined. I feel it necessary to state at the outset that I am firmly convinced that the famous *Hitler's Table Talk* is at worst a fake and at best an untrustworthy, heavily edited poor translation worked on by multiple men, each with his own agenda.

The most convincing evidence against *Table Talk* is that Hitler would not have said many of the things he is alleged to have said. There are

Shown is Adolf Hitler attending a memorial service for Polish First Marshal Jozef Pilsudski in Berlin, 1935. Hitler showing such respect to the best known Polish nationalist leader proves he was not anti-Polish and had no prejudice against them. Being Roman Catholic, such ceremonies weren't new for him. The funeral itself was massive, and a huge caravan toured Poland before Pilsudski's burial. Hitler's presence here is a strong statement about how he viewed nationalists in general, regardless of any disagreements they may have had. Due to the marshal's fierce war against the USSR, Hitler had nothing but the highest regard for this Polish hero.

too many ignorant comments that give the author away. For example, *Table Talk* contains this quote:

> The best thing is to let Christianity die a natural death. When understanding of the universe has become widespread … Christian doctrine will be convicted of absurdity. Christianity has reached the peak of absurdity. And that's why someday its structure will collapse. The only way to get rid of Christianity is to allow it to die little by little. ... Christianity the liar. We'll see to it that the churches cannot spread abroad teachings in conflict with the interests of the state.

This is precisely the opposite of what Hitler believed. He personally subsidized the churches in Germany and encouraged them without fail. Hitler's Christianity might have been non-specific, but it was quite real. There is too much in his public speeches that belies the ignorant opinion cited in the book.

(In a longer version of this essay posted at BarnesReview.com I lay out my case in greater detail.)

SIGNIFICANT EVENT

World War II was by far the most significant event of the last 200 years. Nothing was ever again the same, especially in terms of political ideology. Nothing succeeds like victory in war. Your opponent is almost subconsciously discredited ideologically by all sides once it suffers such a total and all-encompassing defeat as Germany and Japan did in 1945. Stalin and FDR/Truman then divided the world between the allied forces of the left: liberalism and Marxism. Nationalism and traditional conservatism were relegated to the fringes of society. It should be noted, given official sponsorship, the same did not happen to Leninism after 1990, proving how artificially propped up leftism has become.

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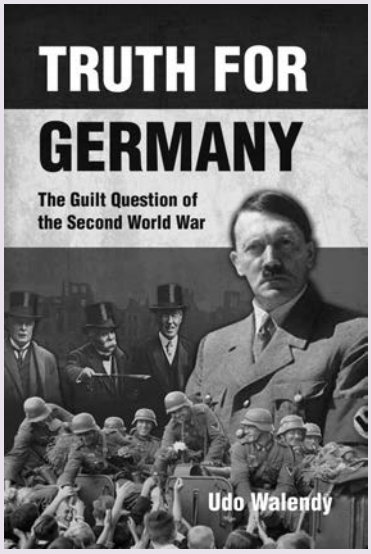


Truth for Germany
The Guilt Question of the Second World War

The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWI and WWII were started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting war is refuted by famed historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years it was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks long-held fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler and more. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order using the form on the inside back page of this issue and send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H outside the U.S.) Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. See www.BarnesReview.com.

National Socialist writer James Miller nicely summed up the nature of World War II in his "If Hitler Won World War II, We'd Have a Better, More Just World Today," published online at *Immigration, Globalization, Political Correctness: The Jewish Elite's Attack on the Western World*.

He explicates upon the above in some depth:

> However, in the final analysis, WWII was essentially a war between two competing ideologies: nationalism vs Jewish internationalism/globalism. Adolf Hitler and his allies fought to preserve the concept of nationalism, not just for Germans but for all peoples the world over. Nationalism really just means the sovereignty of an ethnic people and the right of such ethnic people/nationalists—within their own bordered country—to self-determination. What is meant by self-determination? Self-determination just means an ethnic people preserving their unique culture and heritage and pursuing their collective goals as a unique people.

While Miller defines self-determination and nationalism identically, the idea here is valuable and reflects what Hitler actually thought he was doing. In an age of enforced ignorance and blind conformity, this definition is one of the best, simplest and most succinct expressions of the National Socialist idea in print. There is no nation without the *ethnos*. Nationalism is not intrinsically connected to the state or even a specific form of leadership. It is the specific ethnic group and those ties, biological, historical, religious and geographic, that hold them together. Without the ethnos, no society can function. In fact, no society can exist at all.

National Socialism is not fascism. Mussolini infamously defines fascism as the nation being the product of state action. In other words, the *ethnos* is an artificial creation of the state. In his *Doctrine of Fascism* Mussolini says succinctly:

> Insofar as it is embodied in a state, this higher personality becomes a nation. It is not the nation which generates the state; that is an antiquated naturalistic concept which afforded a basis for 19 th century publicity in favor of national governments. Rather is it the state which creates the nation, conferring volition and therefore real life on a people made aware of their moral unity.

This differs radically from Hitler's idea of nationalism. For him, the *ethnos* is hardly artificial. While Mussolini's doctrine can be interpreted in several ways, he could not be clearer that the "nation," that is, an ethnic group, is non-existent without the state that brings it to life. Certainly, unifying two separate nations that make up Italy helped create this idea. When he refers to "19th century publicity" or publicism, he is likely referring to Johann Herder and the Romantic movement who theorized a sort of ethnoanarchism that Mussolini finds repugnant.

What makes the 1920s and 1930s such an era of ferment was that, first, the war had destroyed the best of European manhood; second, the Soviet Union was militant in its desire to subvert all the governments of the world by force; and finally, liberal democratic capitalism was exposed as a decrepit, oligarchic malady that had plunged the world into Depression through short-term thinking and speculation. Hitler alone brought Germany out of it. Therefore, the state form taken in Germany was a response to these realities.

Miller reminds us what the world would look like had Hitler won the war. There is a massive number of these points, but Miller reduces it to 18. They are listed here, though I have abbreviated most of them:

1. No USSR.
2. No Cold War.
3. No communist Eastern Europe or Iron Curtain.
4. No Red China and Mao's sub-

Hitler was the Christian candidate. Churches like this one campaigned for him all over the country. Here, party activists campaign outside a Berlin church on July 23, 1933. The banner says "Vote for List 1, German Christians!" Weimar's electoral system was based on proportional representation, so one would vote for a slate or "list" of candidates rather than a person. As Leon Degrelle pointed out, while some churches opposed Hitler, they were soon rendered irrelevant as he rebuilt the country in record time.

sequent murder of 40-60 million Chinese.

5. No communist North Vietnam.

6. No communist Cambodia and Pol Pot's slaughter of 2 million Cambodians.

7. No dividing Korea into North Korea and South Korea.

8. No communist Cuba.

9. No communism anywhere.

10. Liberalism and multiculturalism wouldn't dominate Western ethos.

11. No Cultural Marxism and no political correctness.

12. No Third World immigration into Western nations.

13. No depraved filth on TV, in movies etc.

14. No widespread pornography.

15. There would still be prayer in public schools.

16. No man-hating radical feminist movement, which is just anorther Marxist effort to divide.

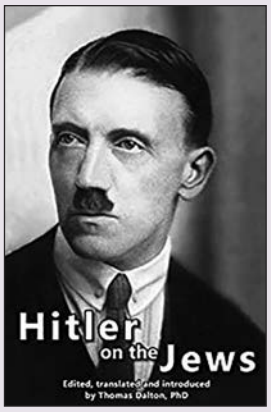
17. No Israel and all the problems it has brought the U.S.A. and the immeasurable misery it has wrought on the Palestinians.

18. Jews would be living in Madagascar (perhaps) and would be carefully monitored. (Madagascar was one place Hitler considered as a Jewish homeland.)

No one can deny this: World War II was fought to make the world safe for Stalin and his successors, Mao and Pol Pot, to slaughter upwards of 80 million people. Yet, schoolchildren are told that this was all worth it in order to "rescue" the Jews from Hitler, that "madman who wanted to conquer the world." This is the essence of Jewish self-absorption.

Had Hitler won the war, his intent was clear as far as the Jews were concerned: Without the British to veto the plan, he would have sent the Jews of Europe to the Middle East to create a Jewish homeland. No. 18 above does not conflict with 17. The *Haavara* ("Transfer") Agreement, signed on August 22 1933, and the support he received from German Zionists is evidence of this. In fact, before the war, several thousand Jews were sent to the Middle East under the agreement, subsidized by Hitler's Germany, with their assets intact. Coins still exist showing the Hexagram of Solomon ("Star of David") on one side and the swastika on the other. It should also be noted that most of the anti-Jewish groups of 19th century Europe, the Union of the Russian People included, wanted the transfer of Jews outside of Europe. Thus, Zionism and anti-Jewish thought found themselves allies. No one necessarily wanted it to be called "Israel," which is an insult to actual Israelites, but the basic Zionist idea seemed an important aspect of this movement in general.

There are certainly far more than 18 positive consequences for an Axis victory, but those mentioned by Miller are the most important. The absurdity of a World War II veteran "supporting



Hitler on the Jews

That Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. That this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the subject is astonishing. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this incendiary topic.

The reason for this is clear: Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests.

Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words. Until now, they have succeeded.

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the troops" in Vietnam or Korea reeks of an irony the English language cannot fully express. The average American university professor, the neoconservative "patriot" and the liberal "progressive" seem incapable of understanding the simple fact that Hitler's loss made Vietnam inevitable.

Consider a nation that has just lost 3 million of its best men in a horrifically bloody war. Almost every family suffered a combat death or serious battlefield injury. The people live in a state of shock from a carnage no one could possibly have predicted at the time. The nation is bankrupt in all senses and cannot care for the millions of men mutilated by the war.

The victors have demanded that this nation pay for the entire cost of the war, running into what today would be trillions of dollars. This nation has been blamed for the war, and propaganda to this effect floods the airwaves, creating a strong sense of alienation and demoralization. The treaty ending the war demands that any growth in its economy will be confiscated by its enemies. Tax collection is minimal, and evasion is widespread.

There is no functional economy, because the victors have dismantled all industry. The currency is worthless. Unemployment runs anywhere from 40% to 60%. The central bank is controlled by foreigners who run the currency into the ground. Riots convulse the streets almost weekly, and law enforcement has lost all control.

There is no faith in political institutions. The legislature is ineffective and deeply divided. The birthrate has collapsed. To the east, a massive empire many times the size of this nation seeks to destroy it and says so loudly. In fact, its enemies have already occupied strategic parts of the country, and other regions seem on the brink of falling too.

To the west, economically important parts of this country have also been occupied. Anything of value has been taken, and this country's enemies have made it clear that, in order for it not to be a "threat" again, it will be turned into a pastoral economy used for labor and resources. Of course, there is no army, navy or air force to speak of. The country is ruled by a small oligarchy that controls its remaining wealth in exchange for enforcing the treaty that holds that nation in bondage.

Morality has collapsed. Culture has collapsed. Civic virtue has collapsed. Confusion reigns.

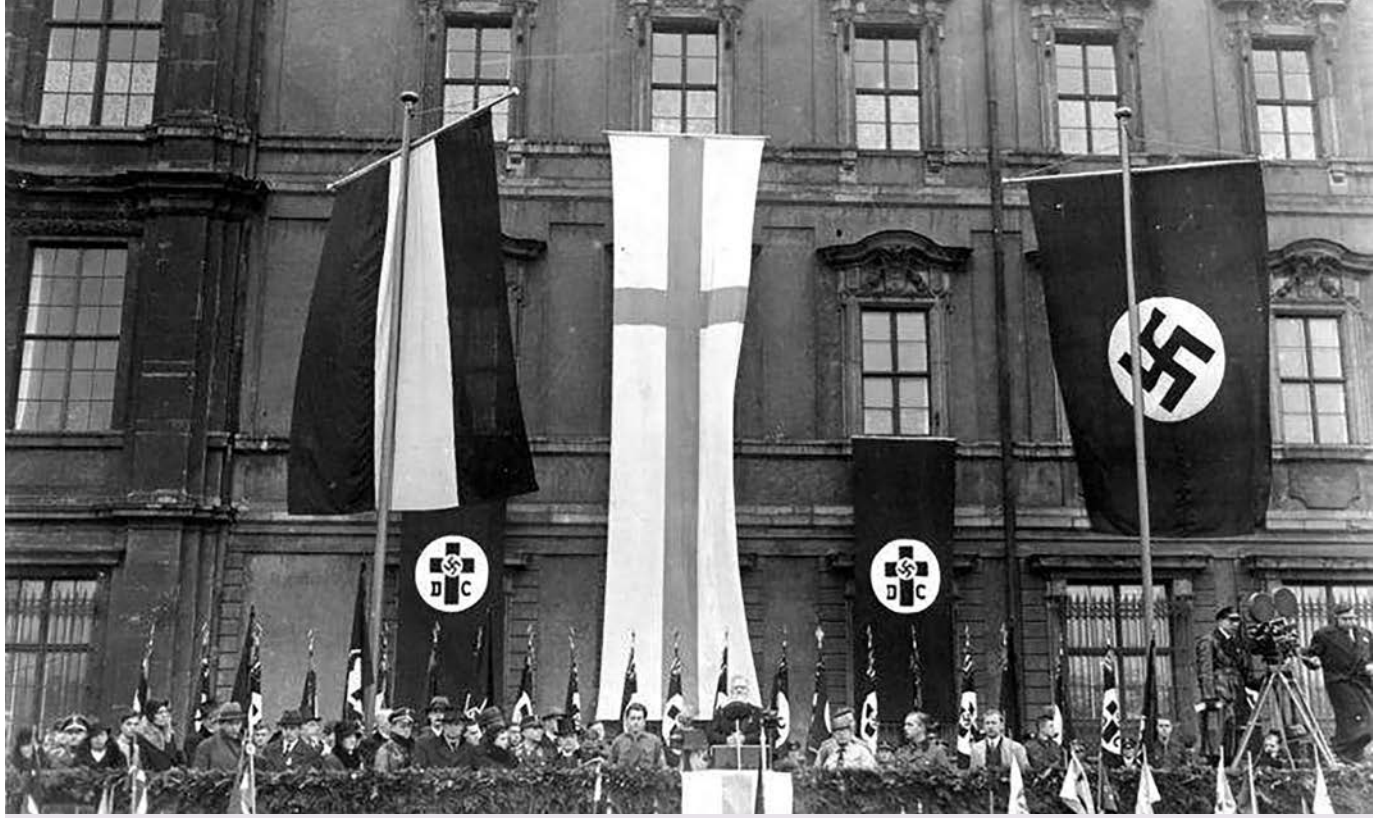
The world's first sexual revolution has been launched by this nation's internal enemies. The culture and religion of the nation have been mocked and reduced to something of little value. Keep in mind that the population is quite aware that, just a few years ago, this nation was a feared powerhouse both economically and militarily and with a scientific establishment considered then and now to be the best in the world.

Now . . . you've just been elected president. What do you do?

Many people are unaware I'm speaking of Germany after World War I. The Versailles Treaty accomplished all the above and more. Upon learning this, open-minded people suddenly see Hitler not as a comic-book bad guy but a desperate man who sought all the power he could to wrest his nation away from these vultures. No one today thinks the Versailles Treaty was legitimate or in any way fair. At the time, it was seen as "progressive."

In order to understand any leader or national experience, the historian must understand them as they understood themselves. History is the analysis of contexts. Contemporary ideological fads and media-generated "issues" cannot be imposed on these events. That is the opposite of scholarship. It is what scholarship exists to combat. Yet, the only purpose for universities under the present, post-war regime is the justification of leftist and globalist doctrine.

Hitler, love him or hate him, pulled off the impossible. In a few years, Hitler helped transform this disaster



The swastika in the cross was a common symbol for the NSDAP as it sought to integrate both Lutheran and Catholic anti-communists. This picture depicts the celebration of Martin Luther's 450th birthday in 1933 at the German Evangelical Church in front of the Berlin Palace. Joachim Hossenfelder is speaking. Though a Catholic, Hitler would have gained nothing by alienating the majority Lutheran population of the country.

into one of the most prosperous, unified, energetic, culturally significant and militarily feared nations in the world. Not a word of the above is false, and it cannot be denied by even the most rabidly anti-Hitler polemicist.

Rather than fantasy, the real Hitler was quite different. As the Red Army began closing in on Berlin, Hitler stated:

> God the Almighty has made our nation. By defending its existence we are defending His work. The fact that this defense is fraught with incalculable misery, suffering and hardships makes us even more attached to this nation. But it also gives us that hard will needed to fulfill our duty even in the most critical struggle; that is, not only to fulfill our duty toward the decent, noble Germans, but also our duty toward those few infamous ones who turn their backs on their people. (January 30, 1945)

This represents Hitler's mature thinking on the matter. This is very late in the war and Hitler was just a few months from committing suicide, and he was aware of what the Soviet animals were going to do once they reached Berlin. To say that God "made" the German nation is to say that nations are derived from God's will and are a part of creation. They represent a "species" of man no different than in the animal kingdom.

Much earlier, attacking the culture of the Weimar state I described above, he said:

> And culture meanwhile received no support. Instead, it was abandoned to the arbitrary reign of crazed ideas and distortions. Religion, too, had to take a back seat. In these 15 years, not one Englishman recalled the Christian ideals of charity or of love for one's fellow man. The gentlemen went for walks not with the Bible under their arms, but with the Treaty of Versailles in hand as their bible. It contained those 440 articles, all of which represented a burden, an obligation, an indictment and an extortion of Germany. The League of Nations guaranteed this Versailles. It was not an association of free and equal nations. It was not even a League of Nations; its founding father refused it recognition from the start. It was a so-called League of Nations with the sole intent of guaranteeing this most vile of all diktats. Its mission was to force us to fulfill this diktat. (Jan. 30, 1940.)

Hitler was popular because he was the only politician who was willing to risk his life talking like this. He was correct on all counts, and, if confronted, all anti-Hitler writers will be forced to concede the obvious. Like Nuremberg later on, Weimar was the creation of "victor's justice" and had nothing to do with righteousness in any recognizable sense. In the same speech, he said:

Germany Speaks

Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World—1938

By Joachim von Ribbentropp and 21 prominent state and party leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the practical implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors include Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter von Epp and many others. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Use the form at the back of this issue to order. Send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> Mr. Churchill is already dying to start [a war]. He cherishes the hope, as expressed by intermediaries as well as by his own person, that bombardment should finally, and as soon as possible, feature in this war. And already they are crying that this war should not pay heed to women and children For when has England ever paid heed to women and children?! After all, this entire blockade warfare is nothing other than a war against women and children, just as once was the case in the Boer War. It was then that concentration camps were invented. The English brain gave birth to this idea. We only read about it in the encyclopedias and later copied it—with one crucial difference: England locked up women and children in these camps. Over 20,000 Boer women died wretchedly at the time. Why should England fight differently today? We have anticipated this, and we have prepared ourselves. (*ibid.*)

Hitler hit a raw nerve. The "death camp" fictions were invented from the same people who actually used them. During World War I, the Hungarians had several camps where Serbs and other ethnic enemies were interred. Many died of exposure and malnutrition. After the war, millions of German civilians and POWs were slaughtered deliberately by the militaries of the U.S., UK and USSR, the "Allies," as shown conclusively in the works of Canadian scholar James Bacque.

The Soviets "liberated" all the "death camps" to the east, inventing their own version of events, as they had an incentive to do. Covering up their many crimes was an important drive at the time, and therefore, Hitler had to be made as sinister as possible. But the term "Holocaust" was not created until right after the Six Day War when Israel began coming under heavy criticism. It is an arrogant neologism and misnomer.

Hitler invited the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) into these "death camps," and they received a clean bill of health. The ICRC remarked on the substantial hospital facilities for inmates at all the major camps they visited. Strangely, this fact exists in no history book used in high schools or universities. Stalin, it hardly needs to be said, refused a visit from them.

In *Mein Kampf* (MK) we read:

> The Jewish doctrine of Marxism rejects the aristocratic principle of nature and replaces the eternal privilege of power and strength with the mass of numbers and their dead weight. Thus it denies personal worth, contests the significance of folk and race, and thereby withdraws from mankind premise for its existence and culture. As a foundation of the universe, it would lead to the end of any order intellectually conceivable to man. . . .If, with the help of his Marxist creed, the Jew is victorious over the peoples of the world, his crown will be the funeral wreath of mankind, and this planet will—as it once did for millions of years—move through the ether devoid of men. (MK, Vol. I, Ch. 2)

Marxism is just utilitarianism. Workers are "correct" because there are more of them. Marx nowhere tells readers why "labor" should be privileged in this system. That is, unless you already accept materialism as true, then physical production is all there is. Even Churchill recognized the anti-Christian nature of Marxism, as did all his contemporaries. Upward of 80% of the first Supreme Soviet was Jews. They made up maybe 2% of the country at the time. Of course, the Soviet state had nothing to do with "workers" in any normal sense of the term. It was about enriching a small group of people at the expense of labor. In distinction to this, Hitler said early on:

> The national government [of Germany] will regard it as their first and foremost duty to revive in the nation the spirit of unity

From 1920 to 1929, Pope Pius XII, then Eugenio Pacelli, was the papal representative to Germany. His position over such a long time gave him an intimate knowledge of German politics and an awareness of how delicate the Weimar state truly was. In Berlin he lived in the Tiergarten quarter and became personal friends with men such as like Paul von Hindenburg and Gustav Stresemann (German chancellor in 1923 and foreign minister from 1923 to 1929). This picture shows the future pope leaving the presidential palace at the end of his diplomatic service on December 12, 1929.

and cooperation. They will preserve and defend those basic principles on which our nation has been built up. They regard Christianity as the foundation of our national morality, and the family as the basis of national life. They are determined, without regard for class and social status, to restore the nation to a consciousness of its political and national unity and of the duties consequent upon this realization. They intend to make respect for our glorious past and pride in our ancient traditions the ground principles for the education of German youth. In this way they will wage a pitiless warfare upon spiritual, political and cultural nihilism. Germany must not, Germany shall not go under in the chaos of Communism. (Proclamation by the Government to the German Nation, Berlin, February 1933)

It is one thing to objectively have a great history. It is quite another to be aware of this. Presently, the postwar West has had its history manipulated and distorted in the interests of the victors of World War II. Socialism is merely negative. Only the historical nation creates positive content, that is, ends to be pursued. Material production is not a moral fact.

This is why National Socialism was popular. Hitler was a man of his word. The description of Weimar Germany above was still very much in force when those words were spoken. National Socialism is "totalitarian" in the sense that the nation is a single, all-encompassing entity affecting all parts of life.

This certainly includes religion and education. In one of Hitler's essential ideological speeches from 1933 he said:

The advantages of a personal and political nature that might arise from compromising with atheistic organizations would not outweigh the consequences, which would become apparent in the destruction of general moral basic values. The national government [for him this is plural] regard the two Christian confessions [Catholic and Protestant] as the weightiest factors for the maintenance of our nationality. They will respect the agreements concluded between them and the federal states. Their rights are not to be infringed. But the government hope and expect that the work on the national and moral regeneration of our nation which they have made their task will, on the other hand, be treated with the same respect.

They will adopt an attitude of objective justice toward all other confessions. But they can-

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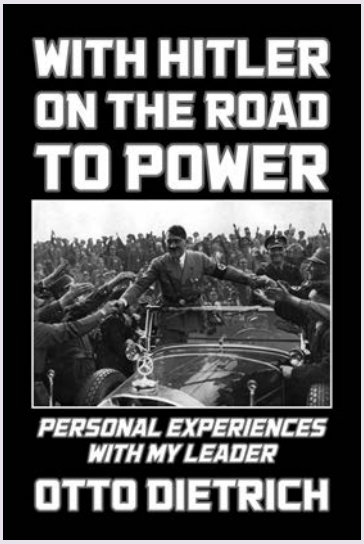

With Hitler on the Road to Power

Personal Experiences With my Leader

By Otto Dietrich

This work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six full elections in two-and-a-half years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, #799, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Use the form at the back of this issue to order. Send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> not permit that the fact of belonging to a certain confession or a certain race should constitute a release from general legal obligations or even a license for the commission with impunity or the toleration of crimes. It will be the government's care to maintain honest cooperation between church and state; the struggle against materialistic views and for a real national community is just as much in the interest of the German nation as in that of the welfare of our Christian faith. (Speech to the Reichstag on 23 March 1933)

The unity of the nation came first in a time of extreme crisis. No Christian faction had any interest in anything else. Hitler clearly argues here that Christianity does not exist in a vacuum. It must be communicated to others and have an arena within which it works itself out. This is the nation.

Germany was at the point almost of no return when Hitler spoke these words. She would have disappeared had Hitler not spoken them, which, of course, would suit many just fine. Genocide against Germans, it seems, is always acceptable.

Weimar was a disaster for Germany, and, like it or not, Jewish interests were at the center. The main ones were Gustav Landauer, Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, Leo Jogiches, Ernst Toller, Erich Muhsam, Eugen Levine, Paul Levi and Karl Radek, to name just a few. As Leon Degrelle and others have mentioned, the two delegates that helped impose austerity on Germany were Prussian Chief Minister Paul Hirsch and the infamous Otto Landsberg. It was Hugo Preuss who wrote that wretched constitution.

Hitler made reference to the Jewish nature of Weimar. How Jewish was it? Walther Rathenau was foreign minister, Rudolf Hilferding was the finance minister, Bernard Weiss was chief of the federal police and Eduard Bernstein headed the Social Democratic Party.

Because of this, Germany became the Las Vegas of Europe. Traditionalist Catholic scholar E. Michael Jones spends quite a bit of time on the work of Magnus Hirschfeld, the architect of the sexual revolution, creating the "Institute of Sexual Research," located in Berlin, which acted like an early Kinsey Institute, celebrating all kinds of sexual fetishes, conducting sex-change surgery research and all forms of gender confusion foisted on Western man today.

The cinema was anti-Christian. The main directors and producers were, among others, Max Reinhardt, Paul Davidson, Joseph Mandel, Jules Greenbaum, Otto Wallburg, Josef von Sternberg, Fritz Kohn, Peter "Lorre" Lowenstein. Porn existed, too, and is traditionally a non-Christian enterprise. In Germany, it was in the hands of Kurt Tucholsky, among many other Jews. The press was under the control of, among others, Theodore Wolff, Georg Bernhard and Rudolf Mosse.

Keep in mind that all of this was done under the dominance of a collapsed economy.

One of the most absurd charges laid at Hitler's feet is that he "invaded Poland and started World War II." This is absurd because Poland's army was about four times the size of Germany's at the time. Hitler was aware that his forces were hardly ready for a battle against a sizable and militant foe and, therefore, settlements were always needed. Germany had little choice—59,000 ethnic Germans were slaughtered in Poland in 1939 alone.

But soon, the Allies, while assisting Stalin's invasion of Poland on the very same day in September of 1939, started the war over this provoked invasion. Then, in one of the most demented historical ironies of all time, they ended up giving the whole country to Stalin in 1946, regardless.

More than a decade earlier, Hitler stated:

> And finally we were also the first to point the people on any large scale to a danger that insinuated itself into our midst—a danger that millions failed to realize and which will nonetheless lead us all into ruin—the Jewish danger. And today people are saying yet again that we were "agitators." I would like here to appeal to a greater than I, Count Lerchenfeld. He said in the last session of the *Landtag* that his feeling as a man and a Christian prevented him from being an anti-Semite. I say: My feeling as a Christian points me to my Lord and Savior as a fighter. It points me to the man who once in loneliness, surrounded only by a few people, recognized the Jews for what they were and summoned men to fight to fight against them and who, God's truth, was greatest not as sufferer but as a fighter.
>
> In boundless love as a Christian and as a man I read through the passage which tells us how the Lord at last rose in His might and seized the scourge to drive out of the Temple the brood of vipers and of adders. How terrific was His fight for the world against the Jewish poison. Today, after 2,000 years, with deepest emotion I recognize more profoundly than ever before—the fact that it was for this that He had to shed His blood upon the Cross. As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice. And as a man I have the duty to see to it that human society does not suffer the same catastrophic collapse as did the civilization of the ancient world some 2,000 years ago—a civilization that was driven to its ruin through this same Jewish people. (Munich, April 1922)

Hitler saw Christ as a warrior for justice, not too far removed from his own crucible of suffering at Weimar. Hitler saw himself as continuing His work on the social plane. Those who believe he was some sort of atheist or pagan have not read enough primary sources. Hitler realized the truth that Christ was not some long-haired hippy, but was rather a difficult "extremist," an often nasty and fierce prophet condemning an entire group of people, that is, the predecessors of the rabbis, the pharisees and other faux-Israelite elites. Today, Christ in Germany would be in a prison for "inciting ethnic hatred."

Christ's contempt for the pharisees, from whom the Talmud derives, was as harsh and uncompromising as it was righteous. While Hitler's remark that these are the "same Jewish people" is only true in an ideological sense, the truth of the overall sentiment remains.

In that same speech, he stated:

> And if there is anything that could demonstrate that we are acting rightly, it is the distress which daily grows. For as a Christian I have also a duty to my own people. And when I look on my people I see it work and work and toil and labor, and at the end of the week it has only for its wage wretchedness and misery. When I go out in the morning and see these men standing in their queues and look into their pinched faces, then I believe I would be no Christian, but a very devil, if I felt no pity for them, if I did not, as did our Lord 2,000 years ago, turn against those by whom today this poor people is plundered and exploited.

Social policy was determined in no small part by the New Testament. Pity for the weak is a part of the National Socialist program, and all the modern myths about Hitler fall to pieces. It is shocking to note how radical this was considered among the German "rightists" at the time, thinking that Hitler was preaching some sort of "Bolshevism." A few months later, he said:

> Just as the Jew could once incite the mob of Jerusalem against Christ, so today he must succeed in inciting folk who have been duped into madness to attack those who, God's truth, seek to deal with this people in utter

FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

Hitler's Revolution

Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs

By Richard Tedor

Defying liberal democracy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race, and commerce based on exchange of wares to replace the international gold standard. Becoming chancellor in 1933, he tackled his country s bankruptcy, massive unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His social economic programs and diplomacy restored German prosperity and independence in three years, despite opposition from Western democratic leaders. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping this controversial figure, our study draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the National Socialist era, plus documents from British, U.S. and Soviet archives, to describe not just what Hitler did, but why. It also reveals democracy s genuine war aims, a taboo subject for historians, in the ensuing world war against Germany. Challenging the status quo version of the period, here is the book for the student of history who senses that something is missing and seeks answers. Illustrated. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment with request using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also order the book online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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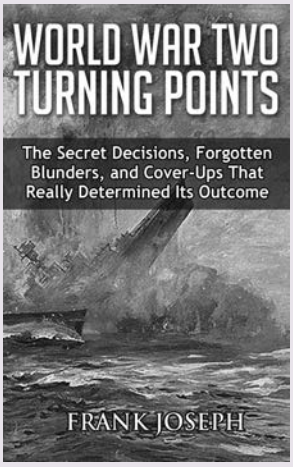
WORLD WAR TWO
TURNING POINTS
The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome
FRANK JOSEPH

World War Two Turning Points:

The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome

History is made, sometimes, by the strangest quirks of fate, not hours of planning at the strategy table. A forgotten briefcase decides the fate of millions of people? The mighty battleship *Bismark* was actually sent just to be sunk? A nuclear-tipped ICBM was almost launched at New York? Who was the failed soap factory owner who sealed the fate of the Reich? What about the enemy balloon that shut down America's nuclear program? One man's assassination was all that prevented Japan from bombing the Panama Canal? And another man's death cost Italy victory in North Africa? Here's an alternative history of World War II covering the obscure men, bizarre weapons, forgotten blunders and near misses that really determined the outcome. Softcover, 284 pages, #708, *$18* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Use the form at the back of this issue to order. Send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit un online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> honesty and sincerity. And so he begins to intimidate them, and he knows that this pressure in itself is enough to shut the mouths of hundreds, yes, of thousands. (Munich, July 1922)

On Palm Sunday, the Israelite population praised Jesus to the skies, bringing him into Jerusalem as a savior. In a panic, the pharisees, our modern-day Talmudists, needed to scam their way into having these same people either go silent or condemn him, which happened less than a week later. Political democracy is impossible when such people are powerful within it.

In his introduction to Hindenburg's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Reichstag on March 21, 1933, Hitler said:

> The place in which we are assembled today summons up memories of the Prussia of former days which became great in the fear of God by devotion to duty, unfailing courage and selfless patriotism, which principles have welded the German peoples into one nation. May the spirit of this hallowed spot inspire the men of today, may it free us from selfish concerns and party strife and join us together in a feeling of devotion to the best of our national traditions and spiritual renewal for the service of a proud, free and united Germany.

The nation is no simple thing. Tradition is the combination of the law, theology and the state hardened in the fires of difficult times and harsh realities. He never reduced the nation to the "state." In Stuttgart, in 1933, Hitler responded to a very powerful critic who said his movement was anti-Christian, a charge heard daily today:

> And now *Staatsprasident* Bolz says that Christianity and the Catholic faith are threatened by us. And to that charge I can answer: In the first place it is Christians and not international atheists who now stand at the head of Germany. I do not merely talk of Christianity, no, I also profess that I will never ally myself with the parties which destroy Christianity. If many wish today to take threatened Christianity under their protection, where, I would ask, was Christianity for them in these 14 years when they went arm in arm with atheism? No, never and at no time was greater internal damage done to Christianity than in these 14 years when a party, theoretically Christian, sat with those who denied God in one and the same government.

Just a few years later, Stalin crashed into Germany and imposed the most violent atheism on the eastern part of Germany, including Prussia. Yet, even with this reality staring the corrupt "Judeo-Christians" in the face, their mouths were not stopped. In the American mind, no connection is made between defeating Hitler in 1945 and the rule of the far left over the entire globe.

In September of 1922, Hitler said in Munich: "We demand the immediate expulsion of all Jews who have come to Germany since 1914, and of all those, too, who through trickery on the stock exchange or through other shady transactions have gained their wealth." This was point No. 8 in the NSDAP's agenda at the time.

In April of 1923, Hitler said in Munich:

> Before 1914 there were two states above all, Germany and Russia, that prevented the Jew from reaching his goal—the mastery of the world. Here not everything which they already possessed in the western democracies had fallen to the Jews. Here they were not the sole lords alike in the intellectual and economic life. Here, too, the parliaments were not yet exclusively instruments of Jewish capital and of the will of the Jew. The German and the genuine Russian had still preserved a certain aloofness from the Jew. In both peoples there still lived the healthy instinct of scorn for the Jew, and there

was a real danger that in these monarchies there might one day arise a Frederick the Great, a William I, and that democracy and a parliamentary regime might be sent to the devil.

So the Jews became revolutionaries! The republic should bring them to wealth and to power. This aim they disguised: they cried: "Down with the monarchies! Enthrone the sovereign people!" I do not know whether today one could venture to call the German or the Russian people "sovereign." At least one cannot see any trace of it! What the German people can trace, however, what every day stands in the most crass form before its eyes, is debauchery, gluttony, speculation ruling unchecked, the open mockery of the Jew.

The more simplistic among us usually yell that "Hitler wanted to conquer the world." Yet again, basic truth doesn't penetrate. Great Britain *did* rule the world at the time. Combine the banks of the Netherlands, the UK and France and nothing in the world was outside their dominion. More than anything else, the ideas in this speech are what turned the non-Zionist Jews of his day against Hitler. There was nothing new about this, since most Germans, many leftists included, accepted this as true. Empirically, Hitler's comments are verifiable, which made him all the more dangerous to the ruling class.

ON RUSSIA

On the question of Russia, too, there has been great mythmaking. Did Hitler see Russians as inferior species? He said: "Before 1914 there were two states above all, Germany and Russia, that prevented the Jew from reaching his goal—the mastery of the world. Here not everything which they already possessed in the Western democracies had fallen to the Jews." (Munich, 1922)

> If this step on Germany's part has resulted in a community of interests with Russia, that is due not only to the similarity of the problems affecting the two states, but also to that of the conclusions which both states had arrived at with regard to their future relationship.
>
> In my speech at Danzig I already declared that Russia was organized on principles which differ from those held in Germany. However, since it became clear that Stalin found nothing in the Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with states of a different political creed, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why she should adopt another criterion. The Soviet Union is the Soviet Union, National Socialist Germany is National Socialist Germany.
>
> But one thing is certain: From the moment when the two states mutually agreed to respect each other's distinctive regime and principles, every reason for any mutually hostile attitude had disappeared. Long periods in the history of both nations have shown that the inhabitants of these two largest states in Europe were never happier than when they lived in friendship with each other. The Great War, which once made Germany and Russia enemies, was disastrous for both countries. (October 6, 1939, Berlin)

This proves that Hitler was not interested in "world domination" and never sought the imposition of his ideology onto others. He may have thought that elements of Stalinism mirrored his own, especially since Stalin had just purged the party of the Old Bolsheviks, most of whom were Jewish. This wasn't an anti-Jewish policy, just a reminder of the fact that early Bolshevism was Jewish. Hitler was under no illusions: He knew Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin were identical in ideology, purpose, tactics and morality.

Economically, Germany at the time was self-made, whereas the USSR was built on foreign investment

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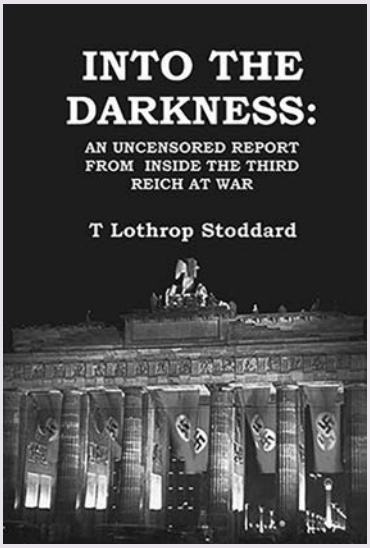


Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

By T. Lothrop Stoddard. A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an English or French bombing campaign. Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt upon first encountering this total blackout. Stoddard was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and interviewed Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Ley, Frick, Darré, Fischer, Lenz, Günther, and more Nazi leaders. Softcover, completely reset with new illustrations, 205 pages, #745, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.) Use the form at the back of this issue to order. Send to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit BarnesReview.com.

from the West. Anthony Sutton long ago proved that the industrialization of the USSR had nothing to do with the USSR and everything to do with foreign capitalists who lined up to "build socialism." This should come as no surprise, since few in the West could define a "Bolshevik" even if a pistol were pointed at their heads.

At the time, Germany was far too weak to attack the USSR. As that speech was made, Stalin and Hitler had finished dividing Poland between them. While the attack on a much stronger Poland in 1939 was the cause of war with the West, the fact that the Soviets had attacked from the southeast hadn't occurred to anyone. Most writers on the subject have long forgotten about this inconvenient fact.

On June 22, 1941, just as German armies attacked the USSR, Hitler said in Berlin:

> The German people has never harbored hostile feelings against the peoples of Russia. However, for more than two decades the Jewish Bolshevik rulers in Moscow had been endeavoring to set aflame not only Germany but all Europe. At no time did Germany ever attempt to carry her National Socialist worldview into Russia, but on the contrary Jewish Bolshevik rulers in Moscow unswervingly endeavored to foist their domination upon us and other European nations, not only by ideological means but above all with military force. The consequences of the activity of this regime were nothing but chaos, misery and starvation in all countries.

It is true that Hitler invaded several neutral countries. He invaded the Netherlands a year before to secure Germany's northern flank. Had he not done this, Germany would have been too vulnerable to land invasion. In January 1923, France and Belgium together invaded the significant industrial region of the Ruhr. This was after the Germans were unable to keep up with reparations payments. Any attack on Germany from these powers, now at war with it, would come through the Low Countries. The same goes for Norway. These invasions were not done for fun, but to keep the Allies from using these states as beachheads against the German empire.

The Germans wanted to use the Dutch airfields to bomb France and England and to support their own troops. Further, they wanted to use the agricultural resources of the Low Countries in addition to Germany proper. The Dutch also had a large pro-German party that welcomed the invasion, a very common phenomenon.

The Allies declared war on Germany for its invasion of Poland. This is dark humor since they were the same ones who gave it away to Stalin a few short years later. The Allies ignored Hitler's many pleas for an alliance, or at least peace, while their own forces were massing in the northern parts of France. Regardless, Belgium and the Netherlands were hardly neutral, but were assisting the Allies at every turn.

There were no German soldiers on this border beforehand, but these two states had amassed armies on the German frontier. This doesn't make sense for a neutral stance. Unlike the USSR, the Germans did not impose their ideology onto these countries. One of the more obnoxious ejaculations of the "Greatest Generation" is the slogan, said with varying degrees of command of the English language, "if we hadn't gone over 'dere, you'd all be speakin' German today." Often, it is said at a high volume and with a bang of the fist afterward. There are still a few "Archie Bunkers" still around spouting this nonsense.

Not only did the USSR impose Leninism onto the countries they conquered, they often forced the Russian language on the elite, too, especially through the school system. Being able to speak Russian was certainly a plus for those cooperating with the Soviet regime. Hitler could barely hide his shock at the fact that the Western Allies would unite against Germany and support a regime in the USSR that actively sought to destroy them all.

This paper has shown without a doubt that Hitler was no pagan, no imperialist and nothing other than a nationalist politician in a war-torn and crisis-ridden Germany. What options were available to a president of a nation in the state Germany was in during the 1920s? Germany had fallen from the world's most advanced economy to the Third World overnight.

The historian's job is to see historical actors the way they see themselves. Few establishments are less competent than the American academic historian. Tenured, overpaid and lazy, the average academic historian is content with the typical "white hat/black hat" version of events that makes a mockery of their position and brings their competence into serious doubt. The typical academic is far more concerned with being called a "racist" or "sexist" than telling the truth. White male professors live under a reign of terror and fear. Mentioning it to them will usually lead to a macho posturing and angry denials, thereby affirming it. ❖

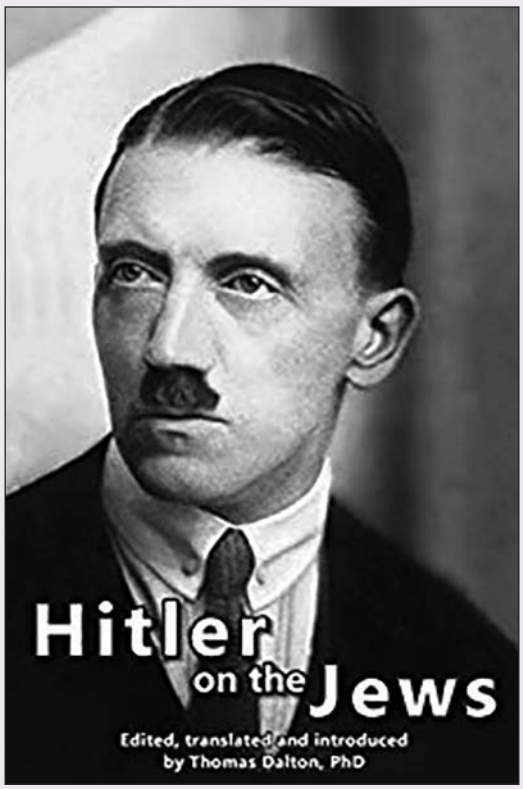
Matthew Raphael Johnson is the former editor of TBR. He's well known as a historian and writer specializing in the Russian Orthodox tradition and the fight against globalization. He is best known for being the voice behind the Orthodox Nationalist lecture series on the Voice of Reason and the Radio Aryan networks. He holds a doctorate in the history of political philosophy from the University of Nebraska and has taught at several universities. He is also proud to say he's been fired from every one. His website is www.rusjournal.org.

HITLER THE ANTI-SEMITE?

Review: *Hitler on the Jews*
Statements of ADOLF HITLER
Edited and translated by Thomas Dalton
Released 2019. Available from TBR

By David Skrbina, Ph.D.

There is perhaps no more obvious historical fact than that Hitler hated the Jews. And yet exactly what he said about them, and where, and why, is much less known. The typical person curious about such a thing might turn to *Mein Kampf*—a good source, except that it is a vast work, and standard versions have entirely unhelpful (or nonexistent) indices. Apart from that, one is stuck with random Google searches, which are hit-or-miss at best. Strange: Why is it that, on this most important of topics, it is so difficult to find Hitler's actual words?



But no more. In his introduction, Thomas Dalton writes that "this is the first book ever to compile [Hitler's] remarks on the Jews," and amazingly, this seems to be correct. Finally we have a well-documented, nearly complete, and authoritative collection of almost everything Hitler said or wrote about the Jews. And a striking collection it is. One is immediately impressed by Hitler's rational demeanor, his depth of thinking, his clear articulation and detailed argumentation, and his passion. The popular media's image of a rabid, insane, incoherent Jew-hater is put to rest within the first few pages. What emerges here is nothing less than a stunning indictment of the Hebrew tribe, in the most explicit terms possible.

The collection begins with a helpful and detailed introduction by Dalton, laying out Hitler's general case against the Jews: that they are liars, parasites, misanthropes, revolutionaries, internationalists, materialists, and racial poisoners, among other things. The introduction concludes with some recent and very troubling statistics on Jewish dominance in the United States; the names and numbers are overwhelming, and they all work to prove the point that Hitler's analysis is as relevant today as ever.

The writings themselves are well organized into four parts. Part I is comprised of two lengthy passages from volume one of *Mein Kampf*, covering Hitler's self-described origins of his views, and then an impressive historical analysis, "the way of Jewry," explaining the general trends by which Jews move into and then dominate host nations. Part II consists of excerpts of nine early speeches from 1922 and 1923, prior to the failed Beer Hall Putsch and subsequent writing of *Mein Kampf*. Part III covers some 13 thematic topics—democracy, media, anti-Semitism, religion, Marxism, and so on—that incorporate and organize passages from *Mein Kampf* primarily, but include other sources as well. Notable here are Hitler's "first letter" on the Jews, dating from 1919, and the conclusion of his little-known, untitled, and unpublished "Second Book," written circa 1928. Part IV covers selected speeches and writings from 1933 to 1945; it includes the striking declaration of war on the U.S. (December 11, 1941) and Hitler's final political testament written during his last days in the Berlin bunker. The book closes with a section of cogent comments and observations.

In sum, for those interested in this topic, Dalton has done an outstanding job. He has done extensive reading of multiple sources and compiled and translated all relevant passages in one concise and readable book. The English reads beautifully, and truly imparts the power and fluidity of Hitler's ideas. And not the least, of their relevancy. This is not mere history. This work is infused with numerous lessons for us all. Hitler presents us with a fearless and prescient analysis of Jewry; the world cannot but take notice. ❖

Adolf Hitler's Views on the United States

Introduction by Pat Shannan

Fake news eventually devolves into fake history; e.g., "Lincoln was our greatest president," "Oswald, Ray, Sirhan, Bremer, Chapman, Hinckley, McVeigh, bin Laden, Lanza, Cruz, etc etc ad nauseam, were 'lone nuts'." Probably one of the best cloaked of all has been the ubiquitous demonization of Adolf Hitler by the controlled news media and history books.

During a recent "dumpster diving" through my old file cabinets from pre-Internet days, I came across an interesting pamphlet published by New Order of Milwaukee about 25 years ago entitled, "Adolf Hitler on America," the text of which was 100% various quotes from the private yet highly edited table talks of February 24, 1945 (only three months before the end of the war) by Hitler to his closest confidants and saved in the Bormann-Vermerke archive records.

These words, allegedly recorded by Hitler's closest associates, I believe reflect the Fuehrer's true feelings about the U.S.A., Franklin D. Roosevelt, an amazing knowledge of American history, and the unnecessary tragedy of America being lured into what became World War II. Here we see Hitler himself refute the propaganda machine's oft-repeated fabrication that Germany wanted to take over the United States in a mad bid for world conquest. If, in fact, as Dr. Matthew Johnson believes, "Hitler's Table Talk" is a fabricated document, whoever did write it did a convincing job.

By Adolf Hitler

The war against America is a tragedy. It is illogical and devoid of any foundation in reality. It is one of those queer twists of history that just as I was assuming power in Germany, Roosevelt, the elect of the Jews, was taking command in the United States. Without the Jews and without that lackey of theirs, things could have been quite different. From every point of view, Germany and the United States should have been able, if not to understand each other and sympathize with each other, then at least to support each other without undue strain on either of them.

Germany, remember, has made a massive contribution to the peopling of America. It is we Germans who have made one of the greatest contributions of Nordic blood to the United States. And it is also a fact that Gen. [Friedrich] von Steuben played a part which decided the issue in the War of Independence.

The last great economic crisis struck Germany and the United States at more or less the same time and with the same force. Both countries rode the storm in much the same way. The operation, though extremely difficult, was crowned with success on our side. In America, where, after all, it presented no difficulty at all,

the operation achieved only a very mediocre success under the guidance of Roosevelt and his Jewish advisers. The failure of the New Deal is responsible in no small measure for their war fever.

The United States, as a matter of fact, could survive and prosper in a state of economic isolation; for us, that is a dream which we would love to see come true. They have at their disposal a vast territory, ample to absorb the energies of all their people. As far as Germany is concerned, my hope is one day to ensure for her complete economic independence inside a territory of a size compatible with her population. A great people has need of broad acres.

Germany expects nothing from the United States, and the latter has nothing to fear from Germany. Everything combines to ensure the possibility of peaceful coexistence, each in his own country and all in perfect harmony.

Unfortunately, the whole business is ruined by the fact that world Jewry has chosen that country in which to set up its most powerful bastion. That, and that alone, has altered the relations between us and has poisoned everything.

* * *

I am prepared to wager that well within 25 years the Americans themselves will have realized what a handicap has been imposed upon them by this parasitic Jewry, clamped fast to their flesh and nourishing itself on their lifeblood. It is this Jewry that is dragging them into adventures which, when all is said and done, are no concern of theirs, and in which the interests at stake are of no importance to them. What possible reason can the non-Jewish American have for sharing the hatreds of the Jews and following meekly in their footsteps?

If we should lose this war, it will

Germany Declares War on America

On December 11, 1941, Adolf Hitler ordered Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to inform American Chargé d'Affaires Leland B. Morris in Berlin that Germany was being forced to break off diplomatic relations with the United States. The statement read:

> On September 11, 1941, the president of the United States publicly declared that he had ordered the American Navy and Air Force to shoot on sight at any German war vessel. In his speech of October 27, 1941, he once more expressly affirmed that this order was in force. Acting under this order, vessels of the American Navy, since early September 1941, have systematically attacked German naval forces. Thus, American destroyers, as for instance the *Greer*, the *Kearney* and the *Reuben James*, have opened fire on German submarines according to plan. The secretary of the American Navy, Mr. Knox, himself confirmed that American destroyers attacked German submarines.
>
> Furthermore, the naval forces of the United States, under order of their government and contrary to international law have treated and seized German merchant vessels on the high seas as enemy ships.
>
> The German government therefore establishes the following facts:
>
> Although Germany on her part has strictly adhered to the rules of international law in her relations with the United States during every period of the present war, the government of the United States from initial violations of neutrality has finally proceeded to open acts of war against Germany. The government of the United States has thereby virtually created a state of war.
>
> The German government, consequently, discontinues diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under these circumstances brought about by President Roosevelt, Germany too, as from today, considers herself as being in a state of war with the United States of America.

mean that we have been defeated by the Jews. Their victory will then be complete. But let me hasten to add that it will only be very temporary. It will certainly not be Europe which takes up the struggle again against them, but it certainly will be America.

America is a country still too young to have acquired the maturity conferred by age and exaggeratedly lacking in political sense. For the Americans, everything has so far been ridiculously easy. But experience and difficulties will perhaps cause them to mature.

Just think for a moment what they were when their country was born—a group of individuals coming from all corners of the Earth hastening forward in pursuit of fortune and finding at their disposal a vast continent to appease their hunger and all theirs for the taking. National consciousness is a thing which develops very gradually, especially in vast territories such as these. Nor must it be forgotten that these individuals had been drawn from a variety of peoples and not yet fused by the bonds of a national spirit. What an easy prey for the Jews!

The excesses in which the Jews indulged in our country are as nothing in comparison with the excesses in which they have indulged and in which they will continue to indulge in ever increasing measure on their new hunting grounds.

* * *

It will not be long before the Americans realize that the [Franklin] Roosevelt whom they adored is an idol with feet of clay and that this man is in reality a malefactor—both from the point of view of the United States and of humanity as a whole. He has dragged them along a path on which they had no business to be, and in particular he has forced them to take an active part in a conflict that does not concern them in the least.

Had they possessed even a minimum of political instinct, they would have remained in their splendid isolation, content in this conflict to play the role of arbiter. Had they been a little more mature and a little more experienced, they would doubtless have realized that their best course in their own major interests would have been to have entrenched themselves firmly with their faces toward a shattered Europe and in an attitude of vigilant neutrality. By intervening they have played once again into the hands of their exploiters; and the latter are worldly wise and know exactly what they are doing but, of course, from their own particular ethnic point of view.

Had Fate so willed that the president of the United States during this critical period were someone other than Roosevelt, he might well have been a man capable of adapting the American economy to the needs of the 20th century and of becoming the greatest president since Abraham Lincoln.

The 1930 crisis was brought on by growing pains—but on a worldwide scale. Economic liberalism showed that it was nothing more than an outdated catch-phrase. Once the significance and the potentialities of the crisis had been appreciated, all that was required was the discovery of appropriate remedies. That is the task on which a great president would have concentrated, and by so doing he would have placed his country in an unassailable place in the world.

Naturally a wise president should have fostered among his countrymen an interest in international affairs and should have encouraged them to turn their eyes to the great world at large, but to have flung them into the middle of a dogfight, as this criminal, Roosevelt, has done, was sheer lunacy. He, of course, has quite cynically taken advantage of their ignorance, their naivete and their credulity. He has made them see the world through the eye of Jewry, and he has set them on a path which will lead them to utter disaster if they do not pull themselves together in time.

* * *

American affairs are no business of ours, and I should be completely indifferent to what happens to them, but for the fact that their attitude has direct repercussions on our destiny and on that of Europe.

The fact that neither we nor they have any colonial policy is yet another characteristic which should unite us. The Germans have never really felt the imperialist urge. I regard the efforts made at the end of the 19th century as a fortuitous accident in our history. Our defeat in 1918 had at least the fortunate consequence that it stopped us from pursuing the course into which the Germans had foolishly allowed themselves to be led, influenced by the example of the French and the British and jealous of a success which they had not the wit to realize was purely transitory.

It is to the credit of the Third Reich that we did not look back with any nostalgia to a past that we have discarded. We have on the contrary turned our eyes resolutely and bravely toward the future, toward the creation of great homogeneous entities and great continental policy.

It is, incidentally, a policy on all fours with the traditional American policy of not meddling in the affairs of other continents and forbidding others to meddle in the affairs of the New World. ❖

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Thought-Provoking Books from TBR

Updated! The Ball Report: WWII Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust

By John C. Ball. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz show that there were no "gas chambers," no "burning pits," no "continuously smoking chimneys," no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" etc. New edition contains the 16-page "Ball Report." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12*.

Debating the Holocaust: A New Look at Both Sides

By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a "Hitler order" to exterminate Jews. Key witnesses have falsified or exaggerated important aspects of their stories. Major death camps—Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka—have all but vanished. Little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves. Few remains of the millions of alleged victims—neither bones nor ash. Mass-gassing with Zyklon-B nearly impossible. Mass-gassing with diesel exhaust practically impossible. Wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass-cremations. The 6 million number has no basis in fact. Trends in Jewish world population suggest many fewer than 6 million lost. The current 1 million "survivors" implies few wartime deaths. Ghettos and concentration camps served for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. In this book, for the first time ever, the reader can now judge for himself with arguments and counter-arguments. Softcover, 334 pages, #815, *$25*.

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. Everyone knows Dr. Josef Mengele, the evil doctor who sent countless Jews to the gas chambers, performed cruel, pointless medical experiments, and gave twin research a bad reputation. But how do we "know" about his many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done comes from the Hungarian Miklós Nyiszli, a forensic physician who claims to have been Mengele's assistant. In 1946, he published a book about his traumatic experiences while there. Over the years, his book has been translated into all major languages. It has become one of the mainstays of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative, right next to the testimonies of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss or of Elie Wiesel. As influential as Nyiszli's book has been in forming opinion about Auschwitz, the writings have never been subjected to critical scrutiny. This book changes that. Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, *$25*.

The Holocaust: An Introduction—Exploring the Evidence

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the six million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Not only is it a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to deeper truths about our contemporary society. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence. Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, *$15*.

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions

By Carlo Mattogno. Here is the whole story, meticulously documented, of why Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, agreed to confess to anything the Allies accused him of, despite the fact it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crimes to which he confessed! A classic treatise not only on the WWII holocaust of the Jews, but also an inside look at how constant torture destroys a man from within and without. Softcover, 402 pages, bibliography, index, #802, *$25*.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence

Auschwitz is the epicenter of "the Holocaust." There is no place on Earth where more people are said to have been murdered than at Auschwitz. At this detention camp, the industrialized mass murder of the Jews by Nazi Germany reached its "demonic pinnacle." This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials whose findings form the foundation of our present image of Auschwitz: the International Military Tribunal of 1945-1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. But, when we dig deeper into the rulings of these trials and the actual evidence they are based upon, the story looks quite different. The late Wilhelm Staeglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze the foundations of what we today think we know about Auschwitz. His research results leave the reader at times breathless. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, *$35*.

The Dissolution of European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust," most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, but thoroughly explored European population shifts, deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets. The results are shocking. This edition has an updated foreword by Prof. Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a politically correct mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, *$25*.

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A 'Jewish Hand' in World Events: Fact or Fiction?

Dalton pushes the bounds of political correctness yet again

By David Skrbina, Ph.D.

Why discuss Jewish history at all? Why is such a small group of people given so much credit (or blame) for driving historical events? How could they have possibly, after all the persecution they have seen as a people over the centuries, wield any power at all? Few really know the details of this long history, and fewer still know the specific role Jews are alleged to have played in the various global military conflicts that have at times engulfed the entire world. And most assuredly—though TBR and author Thomas Dalton will be called anti-Semites for even daring to discuss it—there is no better subject to explore than the Jewish role in history and whether or not the claims that they have manipulated nations into many devastating wars have any basis of fact at all.

This is precisely what Dalton has done in his thought-provoking new book *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars*.

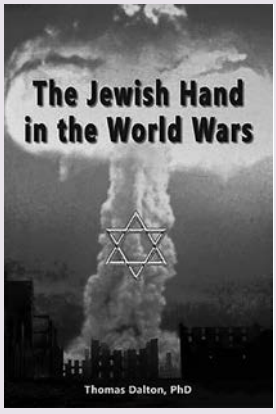
No other author has been able to compile, in such concise and clear terms, all key elements of this story. As such, Dalton's book provides us with an invaluable resource, one overflowing with lessons for the present.

The book begins with some context from ancient times. Literally for millennia, Jews have for some reason—deserved or not—been viewed as troublemakers, agitators and scoundrels. It is highly revealing that nearly every ancient reference to the Jews is negative. Dalton provides a brief overview of this history, beginning with biblical accounts of Joseph and Esther to the various archeological evidence in the Amarna Letters and two ancient stone tablets, before moving on to the documented history.

The formal historical record begins around 300 B.C. with such writings as those of Hecateus, who said, "their way of life is misanthropic and hostile to foreigners," and Manetho, who alleged that "these people were found mutilating images of the gods without restraint."

Later, Seleucid King Antiochus VII was counseled to exterminate the Jews outright; Dalton quotes scholar Emilio Gabba as explaining that "they alone, among all peoples, refused all relations with other races, and saw everyone as their enemy."[1] Apollonius Molon called the Jews "the very vilest of mankind," and Diodorus Siculus wrote of "the race

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars



When we examine the causal factors for war and its primary beneficiaries, the author alleges that we will repeatedly find a prominent Jewish presence. Throughout history, Thomas Dalton says, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of these outsiders promoting hardline stances and actively inciting people to hatred. This behavior, he says, is rooted in Old Testament mandates and, combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. This book examines in detail the hidden hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects the motives and strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. He concludes with a brief analysis of more recent wars, and then a peek into the future. Softcover, 198 pages, #790, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695

of Jews, [that] they alone, of all nations, looked upon men as their enemies." By A.D. 41, Emperor Claudius charged the Jews with "fomenting a general plague, which infests the whole world."

In the years 115 and 132 A.D., Cassius Dio remarked that:

> Jews everywhere were showing signs of hostility to the Romans, partly by secret and partly overt acts. … Many outside nations, too, were joining them through eagerness for gain, and the whole Earth, one might almost say, was being stirred up over the matter.[2]

One gets the picture. We can well understand why Seneca called them "an accursed race," and why Tacitus described them as "a disease" and "the basest of peoples." The story continues with extremely critical remarks by the likes of Aquinas, Luther, Paul-Henri d'Holbach, Voltaire, Immanuel Kant, Friedrich Hegel and Johann Fichte. Dalton proves his point: Jews have a very long reputation for belligerence, hostility, maliciousness, and warmongering. But is it a fair characterization? Have these scholars and historians offered any proof for their claims? Dalton believes so.

This historical review, Dalton says, sets the stage for a look at the Jewish role in the U.S. and Europe, beginning in the mid-1800s. In America, the first Jewish congressmen took office in 1845, and the first Jewish governor in 1887. In Europe, critical commenters continued to express their concern, from Bruno Bauer's dismay at the Jews' "war against humanity" and "rage to annihilate," to Richard Wagner's observation that "the Jew is in fact more than emancipated. He rules."

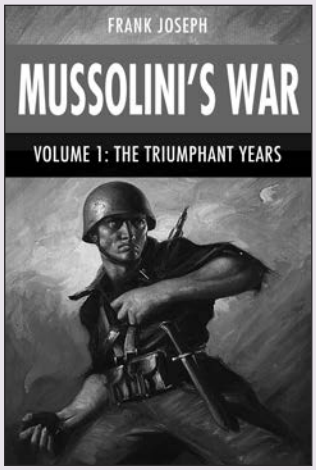
Violence broke out in 1881 when a Jewish-led gang of anarchists assassinated Russian Czar Alexander II, initiating a multi-year series of anti-Jewish pogroms. By the end of the 19th century, the Zionist movement had begun, and Dalton cites Theodor Herzl's infamous "great war prophecy" of 1897. Recognizing the near impossibility of acquiring Palestine by legal means, Herzl said:

> We will seek other means to accomplish our end. The Orient question is now the question of the day. Sooner or later it will bring about a conflict among the nations. A European war is imminent. … The great European war must come.

Push toward war came in the United States in the early 1900s, as the nascent Zionist/Jewish Lobby compelled President William Howard Taft to annul the long-standing U.S.-Russia Treaty of 1832—a striking story in its own right, and one that Dalton nicely explains. Thus by the time of the 1912 presidential election, American Jews were feeling confident of their political power. As Dalton concisely explains, this was the first time that all three major candidates—Taft, Teddy Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson—had substantial Jewish financial backing. Jews were thus guaranteed influence, no matter who won. And their influence with the eventual winner, Wilson, would prove decisive in the looming world war, as TBR readers are well aware.

Dalton clearly describes the role and involvement of the leading Jews of that time: Oscar Straus, Jacob Schiff, Louis Marshall, Paul Warburg, Henry Morgenthau Sr., Louis Brandeis, Samuel Untermyer, Bernard Baruch and Stephen Wise. All were major players in Wilson's administration, and all shared a commitment to Zionism and a hatred of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II.

World War I got underway in summer of 1914, quickly pitting Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire against Russia,



Mussolini's War
The Triumphant Years

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Western morale. The Duce was constantly ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to say that Italy's navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by well-informed students of WWII—and even by Italians themselves! But a closer examination by historian Frank Joseph of often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents a different picture. They shine new light on just how effective Italy's armed forces truly were. These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of the inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, ***$27*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

France and England, among others. For more than two years, the United States avoided involvement, thanks to a strongly isolationist tendency among the American public. For that period of time, Wilson could do nothing but watch, even as his Jewish backers pushed for U.S. entry. He ran again in 1916 on an anti-war platform but then, just a few months later, famously retracted that stance and called for Congress to declare war on Germany, in April 1917, thanks largely, Dalton says, to Jewish pressure.

Meanwhile, in Russia, Jews were front and center in the 1917 upheavals that overthrew the czar (in February) and then installed the bloodthirsty Bolsheviks—including Lenin and Trotsky—in October. In November, UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George issued the famous Balfour Declaration that all but promised Palestine to Lionel Rothschild and his fellow Zionists, as a reward for helping to pull the U.S. into the war. Historian Howard Temperley was so impressed by this obsequiousness that he deemed it a "contract with Jewry."

WWI ended with German defeat, thanks to a revolution—led by Jewish factions, Dalton alleges—in that country in November 1918. Dalton explains how Jewish revolutionaries were active in Berlin and Munich, ultimately bringing down that nation from within, and then coming to dominate the postwar Weimar government. All this, of course, was witnessed by a young Adolf Hitler, who could scarcely believe that a handful of non-Christian criminals could bring down the mighty German nation. And yet they did, Dalton succeeds in proving.

By 1920, Hitler and a few compatriots had established the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP), with the goal of restoring German rule to Germany. Also in that decade, a new American politician was emerging, again with substantial Jewish backing: Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a fascinating section, Dalton explains how Roosevelt himself likely had a part-Jewish ancestry, which would go a long way toward explaining his sympathy for Jewish interests.

FDR won the presidency in 1932 and, like Wilson, proceeded to install a large number of Jews in prominent positions in his administration. Most notable among these were Louis Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Sam Rosenman and Ben Cohen, though many others had influential roles—so much so that his "New Deal" came to be derisively known as the "Jew Deal," Dalton tells us.

As Hitler and the NSDAP rose to power in Germany in the 1930s, Jews worldwide began to agitate against him. These included Bolshevik Jews in the Soviet Union, Jews in the United Kingdom and France, and FDR's Jewish advisors. The second half of Dalton's book focuses specifically on the Jewish American role and World War II, presenting a clear and logical argument based on six points:

- the extensive Jewish role in the Roosevelt administration;
- that the majority Christian U.S. public was solidly isolationist;
- that prominent Jews did see war as a benefit to their interests;
- that FDR acted surreptitiously on behalf of war;
- that the Jewish-dominated U.S. media constantly pushed for war; and
- that the U.S. ultimately entered the war under false pretenses.

Dalton presents an impressive sequence of statistics, quotations, and authoritative references that defend all these points. Of special interest is his discussion of prominent critics of FDR's drive toward war, including Joseph Kennedy (father of JFK) and Charles Lindbergh, both of whom alleged a heavy Jewish hand in historical events.

The narrative culminates with Pearl Harbor, and once again Dalton gives an excellent, concise account of how the whole event was essentially manipulated, designed to pull the United States into war in both Asia and Europe.

In the end, Roosevelt is exposed as a dupe, one who was criminally complicit in the massive expenditure of American blood and treasure in a war that we had no real interest in fighting.

Dalton's final chapter takes a look at wars since WWII, and what he alleges is the Jewish involvement therein. The Vietnam War is shown to have some intriguing angles, as do the lives of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. And, of course, virtually all wars from the first Iraq War in 1990 to the present day have been targeted against Arabs and Muslims—no coincidence, given the stranglehold that the Israel lobby has on American foreign and domestic policy today.

All in all, Dalton paints a remarkable picture of Jewish involvement in wars throughout history. And, unsurprisingly, the primary victims of these wars typically turn out to be "the *goyim*," or non-Jews of the world.

In the end, the book offers a potent lesson for us all: If we wish to reduce or eliminate war in our future, we need to be willing to examine all possible causes and influences of those wars, whether or not we will be vilified for daring to discuss taboo topics that we know will put us on the wrong side of the powerful, politically correct establishment. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 E. Gabba, "The Growth of Anti-Judaism or the Greek Attitude Toward the Jews," in *Cambridge History of Judaism* (vol. 2), p. 645.

2 *Roman History* 69.13.

David Skrbina, Ph.D., is a retired senior lecturer in philosophy (University of Michigan, Dearborn). He has authored numerous articles and books, including works on social and political philosophy. His most recent books include *The Metaphysics of Technology* (Routledge; 2015) and several others that can be found on Amazon.com.

MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION

By Adolf Hitler
Translator: Unknown NSDAP member

ADOLF HITLER
MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION:
THE ONLY COMPLETE AND OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION EVER ISSUED

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition (Stalag being a contraction of the German word *Stammlager* or "POW camp") because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions.

This official translation is not to be confused with the "James Murphy" or "Ralph Mannheim" translations, both of which were edited and abridged and are unauthorized. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text, and contained long, clunky, badly translated and almost unintelligibly long sentences.

In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition contains none of these complicated and unnecessarily confused constructions, and is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately-inserted racial pejoratives used in the Murphy and Mannheim versions (words that Hitler never used in the original).

This edition also includes a reproduction of the original title page of a copy of the only official English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued, complete with a Stalag camp number 357 stamp. Stalag 357 was located in Kopernikus, Poland, until September 1944, when it was moved to the old site of the former Stalag XI-D, near the town of Fallingbostel in Lower Saxony, in northwestern Germany. Its internees included British air crews and, later, British soldiers captured at the Battle of Arnhem.

Contrary to postwar propaganda, *Mein Kampf* does not contain a "plan for world domination" and instead consists of a short autobiography, the effect of World War I on Germany, a discussion of race and the "Jewish Question," the constitutional and social make-up of a future German state and the early struggles of the NSDAP up to 1923.

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition (softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Also available at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email Sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

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Chapter XI: Nation and Race
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Chapter II: The State
Chapter III: Citizens and Subjects of the State
Chapter IV: The Ideal of the Völkisch State
Chapter V: Weltanschauung and Organization
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Chapter XI: Propaganda and Organization
Chapter XII: The Problem of the Trade Unions
Chapter XIII: The German Policy of Alliances
Chapter XIV: Eastern Bias or Eastern Policy
Chapter XV: The Right to Self-Defense
Epilogue: Author's 1926 Statement on the Party

Why Hitler Invaded Norway & Denmark

The question is often asked: If Hitler wanted peace, why did he invade so many countries? My book *Germany's War* documents why Germany invaded or took control of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and other European countries. This article will analyze why Germany invaded the peaceful nations of Norway and Denmark, as well as the consequences to Norwegians of Germany's invasion of Norway.

Vidkun Quisling, a fascist politician, seized power in Norway after the German invasion of 1940. He ruled the country jointly with Josef Terboven, the German civilian administrator appointed by the Reich.

By John Wear, J.D.

Germany had no plans to invade Norway or Denmark when World War II began. Hitler considered it advantageous to have a neutral Scandinavia. On August 12, 1939, in a conversation with Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano, Hitler stated that he was convinced none of the belligerents would attack the Scandinavian countries, and that these countries would not join in an attack on Germany. Hitler's statement was apparently sincere, and it is confirmed in a directive on October 9, 1939.[1]

Hitler eventually became convinced of the need for a preemptive strike to forestall a British move against Norway. Adm. Erich Raeder in a routine meeting with Hitler on October 10, 1939, pointed out that the establishment of British naval and air bases in Norway would be a very dangerous development for Germany. Raeder said that Britain would be able to control the entrance to the Baltic, and would be in a position to hinder German naval operations in the Atlantic and the North Sea. The flow of iron ore from Sweden would end, and the Allies would be able to use Norway as a base for aerial warfare against Germany.[2]

In a meeting on December 18, 1939, Hitler let it be known that his preference was for a neutral Norway, but if the enemy tried to extend the war into this area, he would be forced to react accordingly. Hitler soon had convincing evidence that Britain would not respect Norwegian neutrality. German naval intelligence in February 1940 broke the British naval codes and obtained important and accurate information about Allied activities and plans. The intercepts indicated the Allies were preparing for operations against Norway using the pretext of helping Finland. The intercepts confirmed Adm. Raeder's fears about British intentions.[3]

Both Britain and France believed the threat of Germany losing badly needed iron ore would provoke Germany into opening up military operations in Scandinavia. However, Britain and France had somewhat different objectives. Britain believed German operations could be challenged effectively and successfully by the Allies, resulting in quick military victories for the Allies in a war that had stagnated. France wanted to open a new front in order to divert German attention and resources from her border. Both Britain and France felt the maritime blockade of

"Getting Acquainted With the Invaders": This official German photo from May 1940 depicts a German soldier showing Norwegian boys how a light machine gun works. Though it had been hoped that the Norwegians would become allies against the Soviets, French and British, the German occupation was a harsh one and thus prevented this alliance. Germany needed blankets, winter clothing, fuel and supplies to help German troops freezing to death in the campaign in Russia, and Norwegian civilians were asked to make sacrifices that made their own lives more difficult.

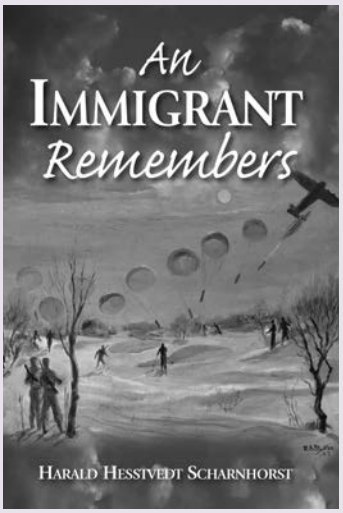
Germany would become more effective once Norway was conquered, especially if they succeeded in severing the flow of iron ore to Germany. They were willing to accept great military and political risks to this end.[4]

German intelligence reports continued to indicate that the Allies would invade Norway even after the conclusion of peace between Finland and the Soviet Union. On March 28, 1940, the Germans learned of the decision taken by the Allied Supreme War Council to mine Norwegian waters. A diplomat's report on March 30, 1940, indicated that the Allies would launch operations in northern Europe within a few days. British mining operations in Norwegian territorial waters began on April 8, 1940. Although no armed clashes with Norwegian forces took place, the British mining operations were a clear violation of Norway's neutrality and constituted an act of war.[5] The Norwegian government protested against the mine-laying to the British, giving them 48 hours in which to sweep up the mines.[6]

Germany's decision to invade Denmark was based on the plan of Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, who concluded that it would be desirable to occupy Denmark as a "land bridge" to Norway. Denmark quickly surrendered to German forces on April 9, 1940.[7]

The German invasion of Norway on April 9, 1940 was made to preempt Britain's invasion of Norway. The Germans achieved most of their objectives in what must be viewed as a stunning military success. The occupation of Norway complicated British blockade measures and cracked open the door to the Atlantic for possible interference with British supplies coming from overseas. The air threat to Germany by a British presence in Norway was also avoided, as was the possibility of Sweden falling under the control of the Allies. Most importantly, Germany's source of iron ore was secure, and the German navy was able to remove some of the limitations imposed on it by geography.[8]

British hopes that quick victories could be achieved by enticing the Germans into an area where they would confront enormous British naval superiority were not realized.



An Immigrant Remembers

WWII was a Zionist war pitting White men against White men. But, to those caught up in it, such understanding was impossible and immaterial. When the Germans invaded Norway, people were incensed, and fought with everything they had. Here is a book that tells of the "illegal" fight against the Germans and FOR freedom. Many strange, conspiratorial, unlikely characters were involved. Knut Scharnhorst Hesstvedt became a "Hjemmefront" leader in the Gjoevik area of Norway. Here is his story—the dangers, the strange bedfellows, the aftermath, the return of evil bureaucrats, the family emigration to the Promised Land (the U.S.), and the resulting American learning curve. An exciting book for all peoples everywhere, showing that without true freedom, we are nothing but slaves. Order your copy today for $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from Homefront Publishing, Box 55, Moyie Springs, ID 83845.

The hoped for British victory in Norway turned into a humiliating defeat. The French objective of reducing the threat to her homeland by opening a new theater of war was also not achieved. A protracted war in Norway and the consequent drain on German resources did not materialize.[9]

U.S. military historian Earl F. Ziemke wrote:

> As an isolated military operation the German occupation of Norway was an outstanding success. Carried out in the teeth of vastly superior British sea power, it was, as Hitler said, "not only bold, but one of the sauciest undertakings in the history of modern warfare." Well planned and skillfully executed, it showed the Wehrmacht at its best.[10]

The only major advantage to the Allies was a hardening of public opinion against Germany in neutral countries, especially in the United States.[11] American physicist Robert Oppenheimer spoke for many Americans when he said, "We have to defend Western values against the Nazis."[12] Most people did not know that Germany's invasion of Norway and Denmark had been made to preempt Allied military activities in Norway.

CONFIRMATION

The preemptive nature of Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway has been acknowledged by some establishment historians. For example, historian David Cesarani (who did not believe in freedom of speech regarding the Holocaust)[13] wrote:

> The campaign in the west was triggered by a British naval incursion into Norwegian waters in February 1940. In an attempt to limit iron ore imports to Germany, the British next mined Norwegian sea lanes and landed troops at Trondheim. On 9 April [1940], Hitler responded by launching an invasion of Norway and ordered the occupation of Denmark. The Danes capitulated within a day, but land battles in Norway and naval engagements continued for eight weeks until Allied troops were evacuated.[14]

History is written by the victors, and the victors did everything possible to make their actions in World War II look benevolent. As Winston Churchill famously stated in the late 1940s, "History will be kind to me because I intend to write it."[15]

However, even Winston Churchill acknowledged British complicity in Germany's invasion of Norway. Churchill wrote:

> On April 3, the British Cabinet implemented the resolve of the Supreme War Council, and the Admiralty was authorized to mine the Norwegian Leads on April 8. I called the actual mining operation "Wilfred," because by itself it was so small and innocent. As our mining of Norwegian waters might provoke a German retort, it was also agreed that a British brigade and a French contingent should be sent to Narvik to clear the port and advance to the Swedish frontier. Other forces should be dispatched to Stavanger, Bergen, and Trondheim, in order to deny these bases to the enemy.[16]

Churchill wrote that Britain implemented these military activities:

> The Norwegian Government was … chiefly concerned with the activities of the British. Between 4:30 and 5 a.m. on April 8, four British destroyers laid our minefield off the entrance to West Fiord, the channel to the port of Narvik. At 5 a.m. the news was broadcast from London, and at 5:30 a note from His Majesty's Government was handed to the Norwegian foreign minister. The morning in Oslo was spent in drafting protests to London.[17]

Churchill thus acknowledged that Britain was illegally mining Norwegian waters. Germany's invasion of Norway was designed to preempt Britain's military activities in Norway.

NORWEGIANS SUFFER

The campaign in Norway lasted 62 days and unfortunately resulted in a substantial number of casualties. Most sources list about 860 Norwegians killed. Another source estimates the number of Norwegians killed or wounded at about 1,700, with another 400 civilians estimated to have died during the campaign. Norway also effectively lost her entire navy, and her people experienced increased hardships during Germany's five-year occupation.[18]

During its occupation of Norway, Germany sometimes required Norwegians to make sacrifices to help the German war effort. For example, in October 1941, Germany demanded that Norwegians surrender their woolen blankets, jackets, knapsacks, tent outfits, and that all business concerns hand over heavy trousers and other warm clothing. This merchandise was needed by the German troops in the Soviet Union, who were freezing to death. Failure to comply could be punished by up to three years in prison.[19]

Living conditions in Norway became worse as the war progressed. Undernourishment was common because of insufficient and inferior food, which in turn led to an increase in diseases such as pneumonia, diphtheria and tuberculosis. The lack of clothing and shoes was also felt more and more as the war progressed.[20]

The winter of 1944 was particularly harsh in Norway, affecting both living conditions and social life. The desperate food shortages and the daily hunt for fuel were the dominant concerns of the Norwegian civilian population. Oslo suffered its harshest winter in generations.[21]

The German invasion had a profound effect on Norwegian foreign policies after the war. Instead of returning to a policy of neutrality, Norway embraced collective security and became a charter member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. While Norway never elected to become a member of the European Union, Norwegians still strongly support the traditional security system that came into being after the war.[22]

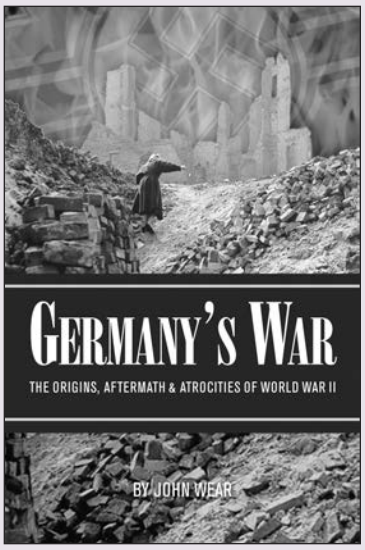
QUISLING EXECUTED

Vidkun Quisling installed himself as head of the Norwegian government shortly after Germany's invasion of Norway. The news of Quisling's coup in Norway was welcomed in Berlin, with Hitler recognizing Quisling's new government immediately. Hitler said to Alfred Rosenberg on the night of April 10, 1940, "Quisling can form his government."[23]

Quisling soon became very unpopular in Norway. He had been making anti-Jewish statements since the 1930s when he condemned both liberalism and Marxism as Jewish creations. In Frankfurt on March 26, 1941, Quisling said in a lecture that Norway had for centuries been increasingly undermined by Jewish influence and subversion. Quisling said that a total of 10,000 Jews and half-Jews were corrupting Norwegian blood like "destructive bacilli," and he recommended common European legislation against the Jews.[24]

Quisling was unpopular among Norwegians for more than his extreme racial statements. The press and public opinion in Norway ruthlessly denounced Quisling and his movement as treacherous, and kept attacking him for unwarranted collaboration with the enemy. Before long Quisling's name replaced the name of Otto Kuusinen of Finland as a synonym for a traitor. "Quisling" became a byword for traitor in nearly all languages. At the end of the war Quisling was reading reports from the international press about "Japan's Quisling" and "Russia's Quisling."[25]

Quisling was tried in Norway after the war before a judicial tribunal of nine members, which included four professional judges and five civilians. Erik Solem, a highly respected judge, served as president of the court responsible for conduct-



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or you may order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

ing the proceedings. Quisling's defense attorney raised an objection to Solem's presiding as judge since Solem had expressed strong opposition to Quisling's policies during the war. The appellate panel of Norway's Supreme Court refused to sustain the defense's challenge, stating that if this objection was applied broadly, there would hardly be anyone in Norway qualified to sit in judgement at the trial.[26]

No one had been executed in Norway since 1876, 11 years prior to Quisling's birth. The death penalty had been removed from the civilian criminal code in 1902 because of the public's opposition to it. However, the death penalty still remained on the books as part of the military penal code.[27]

Quisling was found guilty by the Norwegian court. To justify the death penalty, the judgement bluntly stated that all of Quisling's actions from the summer of 1939 onwards were guided by a plan to cooperate with Nazi Germany—a plan consisting of occupation, coup and collaboration. Quisling was executed by a firing squad early in the morning on October 24, 1945.[28]

Ten years after Quisling's trial it was established beyond doubt that Quisling had never played an active role in Hitler's attack on Norway, as the court stated in 1945. Quisling's image as a monster, as maintained by the prosecution, soon gave way to somewhat more human images.[29]

CONCLUSION

Other members of Quisling's *Nasjonal Samling* Party were arrested after the war. Richard Petrow wrote:

> The German capitulation brought mass arrests. Thousands of members of the *Nasjonal Samling* Party were seized, some whose only "crime" had been party membership. By July 1 [of 1945] Norwegian prisons and concentration camps were filled to overflowing with 14,000 new inmates. By the end of the year more than 90,000 persons were arrested, investigated, or interrogated for wartime activities. More than half this number—46,000—eventually were convicted of wartime offenses. Thirty Norwegian collaborators and 15 Germans were sentenced to death for wartime treason or atrocities.[30]

Fortunately, after a few years, Norway was ready to forgive the bulk of its war criminals. By the summer of 1948, parole was granted to all war criminals who had served at least half of their sentences. Norwegians sentenced to life imprisonment were released after serving an average term of eight years and three months. Among those sentenced to death, however, 12 Germans and 25 Norwegians were executed.[31]

For many in Norway, the word Quisling is still infamous and synonymous with the word traitor.[32] Most of these Norwegians do not realize that Germany's invasion of Norway actually preempted Britain's invasion of their country. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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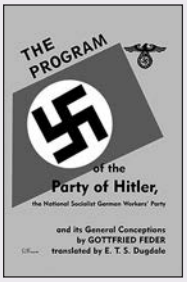
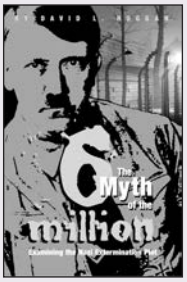
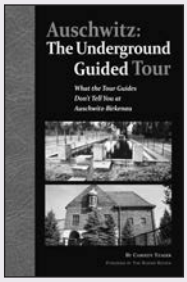
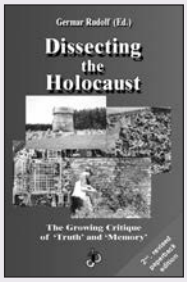
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

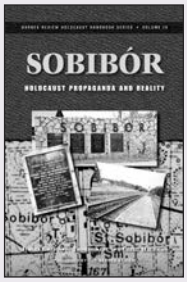
More About Hitler & Nazi Germany











Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his World War I battlefield experiences, early politics, the amazing truth behind the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding how Hitler turned around a destitute nation in just a few short years. Is this why this book has been so successfully suppressed over the past two generations? Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

The Program of the Party of Hitler

The Program of the Party of Hitler, the National Socialist German Workers' Party and Its General Conceptions. By Gottfried Feder. Translated by E.T.C. Dugdale. Written by one of the original founding members of the NSDAP, this booklet was the primary political document that underpinned the ideology and ideas of the future Nazi Party. Dealing with every conceivable topic—foreign policy, internal policy, property, usury, economics, race, religion, culture, agriculture, citizenship, the military, and much more—this far-reaching document provides a sweeping and comprehensive look into the dramatic worldview of National Socialism. Softcover, 78 pages, #797, *$13.*

The Myth of the Six Million

Prof. David Hoggan. Jewish memoirs of the camps; Auschwitz Commandant Hoess's memoirs; additional memoirs of the camps; the unreliability of torture; facts about the holocaust; Red Cross factual appraisals; Adolf Eichmann; the legends of Hitler's depravity; and much more. First book ever published on the subject. Fascinating introduction by Willis Carto. Softcover, 119 pages, #446, *$14.*

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?

By Peter Winter. 5th edition. New appendices. Just some of the amazing revelations in this book include: how Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws; how Zionists offered to take up arms for Nazi Germany against Britain during WWII; how Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then evacuating them; how official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war; how the USSR used torture to produce "confessions" from Germans; so much more! Softcover, 80 pages, 8.5" x 11" format, 160 illustrations, #604, *$17.*

The First Holocaust. Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive *First Holocaust* documents pre- and post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation—and the magic number was 6 million then, as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Poles and Russians but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and communist groups even before World War I. Softcover, 2nd edition, 142 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, *$15.*

Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'

Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the claimed murder of millions of Jews by Germans during WWII. In 22 contributions, the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." Second revised edition, softcover, 6" by 9", 616 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #219, *$30.*

Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour What the Tour Guides Don't Tell You

By Carolyn Yeager. By taking the reader on a photographic "underground guided tour" of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the author demonstrates it to be a simple labor, concentration and transit camp for political prisoners, where the health of the inmates was the prime concern of the jailers. Softcover, 48 pages, #535, *$10.* 100+: *$5* each.

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality

By Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp in 2000-2001 are analyzed, with fatal results for the extermination camp hypothesis. The book also documents the general National Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." Softcover, 434 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index. #536, *$25.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $25. Add $10 on orders from $25.01 to $50. Add a flat $15 on orders over $50. (To charge, call toll free **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

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Wall Working for Hungary

Think a border wall or fence will not keep illegal aliens out? Look what is happening in Hungary. They built a fence 14 feet tall along their 109-mile border with Serbia, and it is a great success. It took only six months to build. It was built by contractors and Hungarian soldiers. Before the wall, in September 2015, 138,396 migrants invaded Hungary via the Serbian border. "We haven't had a single Muslim migrant in six months," said a border guard. "They don't even try." The mainstream U.S. media refuses to report this story to the American public.

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Canada Takes a Step Back

It is now official: Freedom in Canada is dead. Canada's government announced June 25, 2019 that it will adopt as part of its $45 million "anti-racism strategy" the definition of "anti-Semitism" used by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). The announcement was made by Pablo Rodriguez, minister of heritage and multiculturalism. Accusing Israel and Jews of exaggerating the holy Holocaust will now be a crime in Canada. Opposing Israel will also be a crime. The Center for Israel and Jewish Affairs put another feather in its cap and boasted that the IHRA definition has been endorsed or adopted by dozens of countries and organizations.

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Alive for 11,000 Years

Humans live on average about 71 to 72 years, not bad compared to a mayfly, which lasts about five minutes as an adult (and maybe a year as a larva). But what animal with a finite lifespan lives the longest? Some clams live for many centuries, and certain jellyfishes seem to live forever, but they cheat by reverting to a juvenile form. The Greenland shark has been determined to live about 400 to 500 years. But the winner of this contest is a deep-sea sponge animal named *Monorhaphis chuni*, determined to be 11,000 years old. That could make a 5,068-year-old bristlecone pine tree or a mighty sequoia jealous. Think what some of our great men could have achieved if allotted that kind of time.

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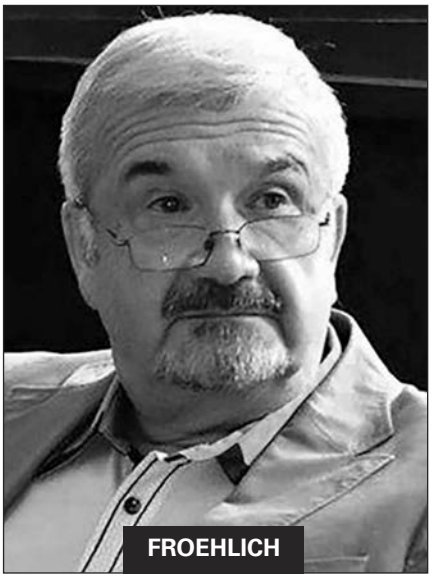
Holocaust Scholar Not Insane

Austrian courts are seeking to have Wolfgang Froehlich, 68, declared "insane" merely because he continues to stand by his expert technical report disputing the existence of the alleged Zyklon-B homicidal gas chambers of the so-called Holocaust. A Dr. Dietmar Juenger insists Froehlich's wanting to have his theses



FROEHLICH

forensically tested is the product of a mind gone mad. We certainly are rooting for Froehlich. Should the evil Holocaustian forces prevail in Austria, predictably they might pull the same stunt here, and once they label you a nutcase for doubting their Holocaust fairytales, they may also declare your right to a means of self-defense is null and void.

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Obama Judge Overruled

A judge appointed by President Barack Obama felt a Black Lives Matter leader should not face charges for his actions that resulted in a cop being smashed with a concrete block. But the Fifth Circuit Court overturned that decision. Good for the court.

No Free Speech for "Fascists"

Liberal nutcase Tiana Lowe shills aggressively on the Internet against free speech. According to this woman, being pro-First Amendment is communist and therefore bad. That's about as dumb as a box of rocks, but it pleases the neo-Bolshevik "anti-fascist" mafia.

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Why Americans Are Crazy

Are pharmaceutical drugs making us crazy? Almost half of all Americans have taken such drugs in the past 39 days. Greedy "big pharma" companies have raised prices on 650 different drugs this year already. Citizens spend about $200 billion a ear on drugs they do not need, says a new survey by the National Center for Health Statistics. For older Americans the situation is worse; 85% of consumers are on one or more pharmaceutical drugs. For younger taxpayers, anti-depressants are taken more than anything else, so that many are walking around like zombies; and nearly all mass shooters have been found to have been on psychoactive drugs. Shameful that in his speech on the dangers of "white supremacy" and mass shootings, President Trump never mentioned this important factor.

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Secret Cables Blast Trump

UK ambassador Sir Kim Darroch's secret cables back to Britain have somehow been leaked. Darroch, 65, called President Trump "inept" and "incompetent" and said, "We don't really believe this administration is going to become substantially more normal, less dysfunctional, less unpredictable, less faction riven, less diplomatically clumsy and inept." Darroch has been posted in Washington since 2016 and was expected to leave D.C. and retire at the end of 2019, but that date may now be brought forward because of the cable flap.

Antifa Confessions

Former "antifa" member (now a conservative) Gabriel Nadales admitted to Fox News that in 2010-12 he participated in several "anti-fascist" demonstrations. "I yelled obscenities, I destroyed property.

I am ashamed of my actions. While I walked away from the movement over seven years ago, I have been following its growth, and today's antifa members are far more brutal [and] thuggish than anything I experienced … [A]dministrators have failed to hold those who commit acts of violence and intimidation accountable."

BOOKER

Gun Control Corey Booker Style

Afro-American Democratic presidential wannabe Corey Booker wants to take away Americans' guns. He is pushing "the most sweeping gun control plan ever." He boasts he will ban "assault weapons," high-capacity magazines and bump stocks, and require every gun owner to have a five-year license, issued by the central government. You are to be thrown in prison if you don't comply. Sounds like he is planning to exterminate patriotic Americans.

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Father in Trouble in Anguilla

A white American family with two young daughters and a son went to Anguilla in the British West Indies on a vacation and stayed at the Malliouhana Resort Hotel. That was a mistake for Scott Hapgood, 44, the father. Seems a black hotel employee saw the prepubescent girls returning alone to the suite and followed them inside, with a claim he was there to repair the plumbing. However, you don't fix plumbing with a knife. Kenny Mitchel, 27, was surprised to find the dad was already inside; thinking fast, he changed his plan from rape to robbery and pulled out his knife. Again the would-be rapist and robber was surprised; he hadn't expected the white man to have his fists at the ready. There was quite a scuffle, and the Island native bit the father repeatedly, including in the face, with Hapgood sustaining severe injuries while dealing out blows in self-defense. The attacker lost the fight, and that was the end of the criminal, but not the end of the story. Hapgood was charged with manslaughter. Local black residents are in an uproar because they believe it is unjust that Hapgood was allowed to post bail. Every father should have the right to defend himself and his children, in our opinion.

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End of the Dollar's Reign?

Reserve currency status does not last forever. The U.S. dollar has held that status from about 1945 to present (all dates are approximate here). Before that it was the British pound sterling, around 1925; before that, France was the "it" nation, around 1750. Before that it was Netherlands, around 1700. Spain around 1575; Portugal around 1450. So, being the world's reserve currency is nothing unique, and traditionally lasts only a few decades. Time is about up for the U.S. dollar.

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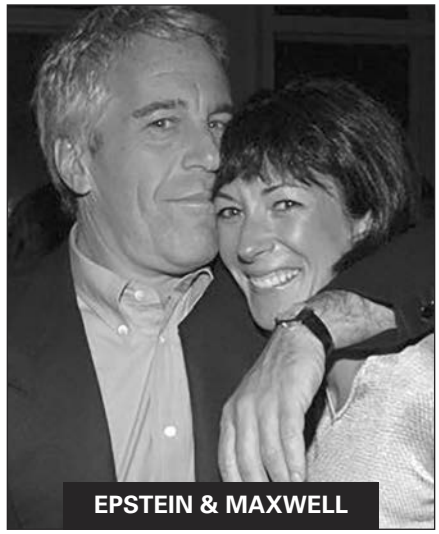
Will They Face Justice?

Billionaire investor Jeffrey Epstein, 66, was arrested in July in New York City on charges related to sex trafficking of underage females. "We hope prosecutors will not stop with Mr. Epstein, because there were many other people who participated with him and made the sex traf-


EPSTEIN & MAXWELL

ficking possible," said David Boies, a lawyer who represents two of Epstein's accusers. Of course, now Epstein has allegedly managed to kill himself in prison. Hopefully we can trust Attorney General William Barr. He insists any and all of Epstein's accomplices will be brought to justice. And, speaking of his partners in crime, nobody in the media is mentioning the Mossad ties of Epstein's madam, Ghislaine Maxwell, the daughter of "Israeli superspy" and publishing magnate Robert Maxwell. Maxwell, you will remember, was alleged to have fallen off his yacht and drowned in the Atlantic in 1991.

BLASEY FORD

The Real Christine Blasey Ford

According to the book *Justice on Trial*, by Mollie Hemingway and Carrie Severino, during the furor over Brett Kavanaugh's nomination for Supreme Court and the accusations against him by Christine Blasey Ford, President Donald Trump and his team wanted to fight back against her lies, but they held back, understanding that any criticism of Ford would be treated as a smear and "victim shaming." The book paints a much different picture of Blasey Ford than the whimpering wuss you saw on TV. Evidently, according to the book, she was a man-chasing boozer. Eventually, the truth won out despite the mass media fake news smear job launched repeatedly and incessantly against Judge Kavanaugh.

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Double the Charge for Crackers

A youth music festival called AfroFuture, in Detroit, is blatantly discriminating by charging twice as much for a ticket if you are white. Admission is $20 if you are a "person of color" and $40 if you are white. Who would want to go to such a fest anyway? But it's the principle of the thing. A spokesperson for Eventbrite, a ticketing website hosting the music fest, said the event will be removed if the terms are not changed.

How Churchill Conspired to Perpetrate and Perpetuate the Second World War

The question is often asked: If Hitler wanted peace, why did he invade so many countries? My book *Germany's War* documents why Germany invaded or took control of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and other European countries. This article will analyze why Germany went to war against Great Britain.

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

HITLER ADMIRED THE BRITS

Adolf Hitler had never wanted war with Great Britain. To Hitler, Great Britain was the natural ally of Germany and the nation he admired most. Hitler had no ambitions against Britain or her empire, and all the captured records solidly bear this out.[1]

Hitler had also never planned for a world war. British historian A.J.P. Taylor shattered the myth of a great German military buildup:

> In 1938-39, the last peacetime year, Germany spent on armament about 15% of her gross national product. The British proportion was almost exactly the same. German expenditure on armaments was actually cut down after Munich and remained at this lower level, so that British production of airplanes, for example, was way ahead of German by 1940. When war broke out in 1939, Germany had 1,450 modern fighter planes and 800 bombers; Great Britain and France had 950 fighters and 1,300 bombers. The Germans had 3,500 tanks; Great Britain and France had 3,850. In each case Allied intelligence estimated German strength at more than twice the true figure. As usual, Hitler was thought to have planned and prepared for a great war. In fact, he had not.[2]

Taylor further stated that Hitler was not intending or anticipating a major war:

> He was not projecting a major war; hence it did not matter that Germany was not equipped for one. Hitler deliberately ruled out the "rearmament in depth" which was pressed on him by his technical advisers. He was not interested in preparing for a long war against the Great Powers. He chose instead "rearmament in width"—a frontline army without reserves, adequate only for a quick strike. Under Hitler's direction, Germany was equipped to win the war of nerves (the only war he understood and liked); she was not equipped to conquer Europe. …
>
> In considering German armament we escape from the mystic regions of Hitler's psychology and find an answer in the realm of fact. The answer is clear. The state of German armament in 1939 gives the decisive proof that Hitler was not contemplating general war, and probably not intending war at all.[3]

British historian and economist Adam Tooze writes that the share of Germany's national output going to the military had risen to almost 20% shortly before the war.[4] However, Tooze acknowledges that Hitler did not have a plan to defeat the British empire.

Tooze writes: "We are thus left with the truly vertiginous conclusion that Hitler went to war in September 1939 without any coherent plan as to how actually to defeat the British empire, his major antagonist."[5]

Hitler did not have a plan to defeat the British empire because he had never wanted to go to war against Great Britain. Hitler always dreamed of an Anglo-German alliance. British historian Alan Bullock writes:

> Even during the war Hitler persisted in believing that an alliance with Germany … was in Britain's own interest, continually expressed his regret that the British had been so stupid as not to see this, and never gave up the hope that he would be able to overcome their obstinacy and persuade them to accept his view.[6]

HITLER SOUGHT PEACE

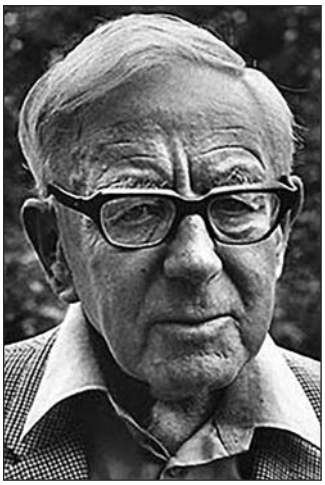
Hitler was eager to make peace once Great Britain and France had declared war against Germany. Hitler confided to his inner circle: "If we on our side avoid all acts of war, the whole business will evaporate. As soon as we sink a ship and they have sizable casualties, the war party over there will gain strength."[7] Hitler made a peace offer on October 6, 1939, that was quickly rejected.

No doubt the leaders of the Soviet Union, who wanted a general European war, were relieved by the quick rejection of Hitler's offer.

Germany's offensive against Dunkirk was halted by Hitler's order on May 24, 1940. German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt insisted that his hands were tied by Hitler's instructions. Hitler talked to von Rundstedt and two key men of his staff, Gens. Georg von Sodenstern and Günther Blumentritt.

As Gen. Blumentritt told the story:

The celebrated Winston Churchill may have actually been one of the most evil men the Earth has ever spawned. This genocidal maniac guzzled champagne, for example, while 4 million men, women and children starved to death in Bengal due to his colonial policies. Incredibly, Britons, who seem nice folks by and large, lionize this war criminal, holding him up as some sort of national hero and voting him the "greatest Briton of all time." In his youth, serving in Afghanistan, he said, "All who resist will be killed without quarter," and boasted of his atrocities such as burning villages. "We filled up the wells … cut down the great shady trees, burned the crops and broke the reservoirs." In Greece he had his army perpetrate a massacre on the streets of Athens in December 1944. Twenty-eight protesters were shot dead; another 128 were injured. He went on to commit war crimes in India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Palestine (assisting the Zionists), Saudi Arabia, South Africa and other places around the globe. By the way, Churchill plagiarized his famous "we shall fight on the beaches" from Irish patriot Robert Emmet's speech from the dock.



A.J.P. TAYLOR **HARRY E. BARNES** **DAVID HOGGAN** **DAVID IRVING**

Respected historians who have demonstrated that Adolf Hitler wanted peace—not war—with England.

> He [Hitler] then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British empire, of the necessity for its existence, and of the civilization that Britain had brought into the world. … He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support Britain with troops if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere.[8]

Hitler told his friend Frau Troost: "The blood of every single Englishman is too valuable to be shed. Our two people belong together, racially and traditionally—this is and always has been my aim even if our generals can't grasp it."[9]

Hitler stated in his Testament on February 26, 1945: "Churchill was quite unable to appreciate the sporting spirit of which I had given proof by refraining from creating an irreparable breach between the British and ourselves. We did, indeed, refrain from annihilating them at Dunkirk. We ought to have been able to make them realize that the acceptance by them of the German hegemony established in Europe, a state of affairs to the implementation of which they had always been opposed, but which I had implemented without any trouble, would bring them inestimable advantages."[10]

Having been given the gift of Dunkirk by Hitler, Churchill refused to acknowledge it. Churchill instead described the evacuation of British troops off the beaches of Dunkirk as a heroic miracle accomplished by the British navy. Churchill became even more bellicose in his determination to continue the war.[11]

Hitler's desire to preserve the British empire was expressed on another occasion when the military fortunes of the Allies were at their lowest ebb.

When France appealed for an armistice, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop gave the following summary of Hitler's attitude toward Great Britain in a strictly private talk with the Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano:

> He [Ribbentrop] said that in the Führer's opinion the existence of the British empire as an element of stability and social order in the world is very useful. In the present state of affairs it would be impossible to replace it with another, similar organization. Therefore, the Führer—as he has also recently stated in public—does not desire the destruction of the British empire. He asks that England renounce some of its possessions and recognize the *fait accompli*. On these conditions Hitler would be prepared to come to an agreement.[12]

After Dunkirk, Ribbentrop wrote that Hitler was enthused with making a quick peace with England. Hitler outlined the peace terms he was prepared to offer the British: "It will only be a few points, and the first point is that nothing must be done between England and Germany which would in any way violate the prestige of Great Britain. Secondly, Great Britain must give us back one or two of our old colonies. That is the only thing we want."[13]

On June 25, 1940, Hitler telephoned Joseph Goebbels to lay out the terms of an agreement with Great Britain. Goebbels wrote in his diary:

> The Führer … believes that the [British empire] must be preserved if at all possible. For if it collapses, then we shall not inherit it, but foreign and even hostile powers take it over. But if England will have it no other way, then she must be beaten to her knees.
>
> The Führer, however, would be agreeable to peace on the following basis: England out of Europe, colonies and mandates returned. Reparations for what was stolen from us after the World War [World War I].[14]

Hitler took the initiative to end the war after the fall of France in June 1940. In a victory speech on July 19, 1940, Hitler declared that it had never been his intention to destroy or even harm the British empire. Hitler made a general peace offer in the following words:

> In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Great Britain as much as elsewhere. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal, since I am not the vanquished, begging favors, but the victor, speaking in the name of reason. I can see no reason why this war must go on.[15]

This speech was followed by private diplomatic overtures to Great Britain through Sweden, the United States and the Vatican. There is no question that Hitler was eager to end the war. But Churchill was in the war with the objective of destroying Germany. Churchill was not concerned with saving the British empire from destruction. British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax also wanted the war to continue, and brushed aside what he called Hitler's "summons to capitulate at his will."[16] Hitler's peace offer was officially rejected on July 22, 1940.[17]

Alan Clarke, defense aid to Margaret Thatcher, believed that only Churchill's obsession with Hitler and "single-minded determination to keep the war going" prevented his accepting Germany's offer to end the war in 1940: "There were several occasions when a rational leader could have got, first reasonable, then excellent terms from Germany. Hitler actually offered peace in July 1940 before the 'Battle of Britain' started. After the RAF victory, the German terms were still available, now weighed more in Britain's favor."[18]

On August 14, 1940, during the Battle of Britain, Hitler called his field marshals into the Reich Chan-

Required Reading from TBR . . .

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. This was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, communist indoctrination in schools and the media. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official lies of the German and Allied governments. Here, Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity. If you want to know why the German government, for instance, is so intent on suppressing Revisionist research on the "Holocaust," then you need to read this book. Softcover, #110, 64 pages, *$9.*

The Myth of German Villainy

The official story of Western Civilization in the 20th century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both WWI and WWII, though the facts don't bear that out. During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by the Allied propaganda machine to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support war. The bogus mainstream propaganda that emerged after WWII further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate dastardly villain. By Benton Bradberry. Hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32.*

The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War Two

Banned by Amazon! After years of five-star ratings, Amazon finally caved and banned Mike King's *The Bad War*. Why? Here is the book to break the truth blockade! Americans today have an almost identical recollection of WWII as the "good war," fought by their forebears against the "Krauts" and "Japs." But how much do we know about that crucial event and the decades of complex European history preceding it? For whom were the 20th century's global wars actually waged? A photo-journalistic chronology—300 of the most important events of the war reinterpreted in brief synopses. 400 illustrations. Softcover, 308 pages, #772, *$25.*

Hitler in Argentina: Hitler's Escape from Berlin

By Harry Cooper. This book not only tells of the escape of Hitler, Eva Braun, Bormann and others of the Reich, it includes photographs and files from the FBI, CIA and OSS that show the United States knew these top Nazis escaped, exclusive interviews and much more. Softcover, 304 pages, #748, *$25.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan. Within these pages the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote German domestic and foreign policy, and prescient predictions by Hitler. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Order these TBR books with the form at the back of this issue!

cellery to impress upon them that victory over Britain must not lead to the collapse of the British empire:

> Germany is not striving to smash Britain because the beneficiaries will not be Germany, but Japan in the east, Russia in India, Italy in the Mediterranean, and America in world trade. This is why peace is possible with Britain—but not so long as Churchill is prime minister. Thus we must see what the Luftwaffe can do, and await a possible general election.[19]

Hitler continued to search for a way to end the war he had never wanted. On May 10, 1941, Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess flew in a Messerschmitt 110 to Scotland to attempt to negotiate a peace settlement with Great Britain. On May 11, 1941, Rudolf Hess told the duke of Hamilton why he had flown to Britain: "I am on a mission of humanity. The Führer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting."[20]

While it is impossible to prove that Hess flew to Scotland with Hitler's knowledge and approval, the available evidence suggests that he did. The relationship between Hess and Hitler was so close that one can logically assume that Hess would not have undertaken such an important step without first informing Hitler. Also, Hess was prohibited from speaking openly about his mission during the entire 40-year period of his imprisonment in Spandau prison. This "gag order" was obviously imposed because Hess knew things that, if publicly known, would be highly embarrassing to the Allied governments.[21]

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

A peaceful settlement of the war was impossible after the announcement of the Allied policy of unconditional surrender at a press conference in Casablanca on January 23, 1943. Unconditional surrender ensured that the war would be fought to its bitter end. Maurice Hankey, an experienced British statesman, summed up the effect of the unconditional surrender policy as follows:

> It embittered the war, rendered inevitable a fight to the finish, banged the door to the possibility of either side offering terms or opening up negotiations, gave the Germans and the Japanese the courage of despair, strengthened Hitler's position as Germany's "only hope," aided Goebbels's propaganda, and made inevitable the Normandy landing and the subsequent terribly exhausting and destructive advance through north France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany.
>
> The lengthening of the war enabled Stalin to occupy the whole of Eastern Europe, to ring down the iron curtain and so to realize at one swoop a large installment of his avowed aims against so-called capitalism, in which he includes social democracy. … Not only the enemy countries, but nearly all countries were bled white by this policy, which has left us all, except the United States of America, impoverished and in dire straits. Unfortunately also, these policies, so contrary to the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, did nothing to strengthen the moral position of the Allies.[22]

Numerous other historians and political leaders have stated that Britain and the United States made it impossible for Germany to reach a peaceful resolution to the war. It is widely acknowledged that Hitler did not want a war with either Great Britain or the United States.[23] Instead, Britain and the United States wanted war with Germany. In this regard, U.S. Rep. Hamilton Fish stated:

> If Roosevelt and Churchill had really wished to deliver the world from the menace of totalitarianism, they had their God-given opportunity on June 22, 1941. England could have withdrawn from the war and made peace with Hitler on the most favorable terms. Hitler had no designs whatever on the United States, so we would not have been endangered by this turn of events. Then Hitler and Stalin would have fought each other into exhaustion. This is exactly what the Baldwin-Chamberlain foreign policy had originally envisaged. Mr. Truman, then a senator, strongly supported this policy, as did Sen. Vandenberg and many others. It would have left the United States and England dominant powers in the world, and they might have kept it a predominantly free world.[24]

Joachim von Ribbentrop had told Rep. Hamilton Fish that cooperation between England and Germany was essential for the maintenance of peace. Hitler had even "offered to place 15 German army divisions and the entire fleet at the disposal of the British government to support her empire in case of war anywhere in the world." Fish did not believe this statement from von Ribbentrop at the time, but it was substantiated years later.[25]

Hitler voiced his puzzlement to the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin at Great Britain's refusal to accept his peace offers. Hitler felt he had repeatedly extended the hand of peace and friendship to the British, and each time they had blackened his eye in reply. Hitler said, "The survival of the British empire is in Germany's interest too because if Britain loses India, we gain nothing thereby."[26]

Even a diplomat from Churchill's own Conservative Party admitted: "To the world at large, Churchill appeared to be the very embodiment of a policy of war. To have brought him into the government when the balance between peace and war was still quivering, might have definitely tilted the scales on the side of war."[27]

The refusal of Winston Churchill to negotiate peace with Germany is remarkable in that Churchill spoke of the evils of communism. Churchill once said of communism:

R.A.F. ACE SCORES AGAIN—Page 2
Nazi Leader Flies To Scotland
Daily Record
RUDOLF HESS IN GLASGOW HOSPITAL
THIS WAS HIS 'PLANE
"Insanity" —Rubbish
"I Found German Lying In Field"
Good Morning! Another Day Nearer Victory!

When Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess flew to Scotland in May 1941, he was not fleeing the Third Reich as some newspapers suggested at the time. He was trying to make peace with England at Hitler's behest, it is now generally agreed. Above, British military officers and locals pose for a photo with the remains of Hess's Messerschmitt Bf 110 near Eaglesham, Scotland.

It is not only a creed; it is a plan of campaign. A communist is not only the holder of certain opinions, he is the pledge adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them. The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared in a scientific spirit of sabotaging all existing institutions. No faith need be kept with non-communists. Every act of goodwill, or tolerance or conciliation or mercy or magnanimity on the part of governments or statesmen is to be utilized for their ruin. Then, when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence, from revolt to private assassination, must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of liberty and democracy, and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death. Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterward broken.[28]

Despite his aversion to communism, Churchill ignored all German peace efforts and joined the USSR in the war against Germany.

On January 20, 1943, former U.S. Ambassador Joseph E. Davies disclosed that Hitler offered to retire from office if by doing so Germany could make peace with Great Britain. Churchill and other British leaders refused Hitler's offer.[29]

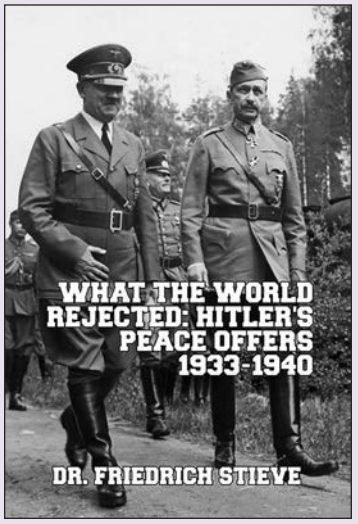
Churchill never attempted to make peace with Germany. In a January 1, 1944, letter to Stalin, he said:

> We never thought of peace, not even in that year when we were completely isolated and could have made peace without serious detriment to the British empire, and extensively at your cost. Why should we think of it now, when victory approaches for the three of us?[30]

It is well known that Churchill loved war. English publicist F.S. Oliver has written of Churchill: "From his youth up, Mr. Churchill has loved with all his heart, all his mind, and with all his soul, and with all his strength, three things: war, politics and himself. He loved war for its dangers, he loved politics for the same reason, and himself he has always loved for the knowledge that his mind is dangerous. ..."[31] Churchill always wanted to continue the war against Germany rather than negotiate a peaceful settlement.

CONCLUSION

Even leaders of the German resistance movement discovered that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender would not change with



FRIEDRICH STIEVE

What the World Rejected

Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

Including: *A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity, July 1940* by Adolf Hitler; *Hitler's Political Testament, April 1945*; *Hermann Göring's Last Letter to Winston Churchill, Nuremberg, October 1946*, and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War."* Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early twentieth century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers each and every time. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, ***$10*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge or you may order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

Hitler dead. On July 18, 1944, Otto John returned from fruitless negotiations with Allied representatives in Madrid and informed his fellow plotters that unconditional surrender would be in place even if they succeeded in killing Hitler.

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, a conspirator who became president of the West German Parliament after the war, stated in a 1975 interview: "What we in the German resistance during the war didn't really want to see, we learned in full measure afterward; that this war was ultimately not waged against Hitler, but against Germany."[32] ❖

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Auf Wiedersehen Volkswagen Käfer

Last "Beetle" rolls off Mexican assembly line

By Dr. Edward DeVries

DATELINE: July 10, 2019. The last Volkswagen Beetle just rolled off the assembly line in Puebla, Mexico. In a few days the car will be on display at the Volkswagen Museum. While car models come and go—the Ford Fiesta, Chevy Cruze and Mercedes Smart Car will all end production this year—the iconic Volkswagen has been with us for over eight decades.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler proclaimed that he had come up with the idea of a "rugged, affordable automobile" that would enable every German family to own its own car. *Kraft durch Freude* ("Strength Through Joy") production began in 1938 and the car became the symbol of German prosperity before the war. Its continued production and worldwide exportation after the war made it the global representation of German ingenuity and national resilience, despite the fact it was the brainchild of Hitler and had been designed by Ferdinand Porsche Sr., who was arrested after World War II and imprisoned in France as a "war criminal."

Known both as the "Beetle" and also as the "Bug" here in the United States, by 1955 1 million of the easily recognizable little cars were driving the world's roads. It was possibly the biggest selling automobile of all time.

During the 1960s—the era of boat-like automobiles—the little German car became popular in the United States and Canada where the Volkswagen literally personified the peace-and-love ethos of the decade. By the end of that decade and through the 1970s, the inexpensive but dependable little Bug and its sibling, the VW Micro-Bus, were the vehicles of choice for the counterculture and hippie movements. In fact, going into the 1970s, over 40% of global Volkswagen sales were in the United States.

In 1978, Beetle production ended in Germany. But the car's production continued, until today, in Mexico, where over 21 million Beetles were produced.

Many of Adolf Hitler's social reforms were meant to benefit the working man. From paid vacations to quality healthcare, Hitler sought to soften the previously hard life of laborers. In this picture, the Führer introduces the Volkswagen—"the car of the people"—at a 1938 industrial rally. Putting transportation in the hands of the average German citizen made his life easier, more efficient, more free and independent.

In a farewell letter explaining the decision to end production of what may be the world's most beloved car, CEO of Volkswagen America Scott Keogh wrote that "cult is not necessarily synonymous with sales."

Even though Beetle sales have been falling off for the last decade, Keogh continued to insist that Volkswagen owed the car for its success. "It's impossible to imagine where Volkswagen would be without the Beetle," he said. "While its time has come, the role it has played in the evolution of our brand will be forever cherished." This writer is definitely going to miss those little Bugs. ❖

Probing the Deaths of Soviet POWS in German Captivity

One of the great tragedies of World War II was the death of millions of Soviet prisoners of war (POWs) held in German captivity. Establishment historians blame the genocidal policies of Adolf Hitler for this tragedy. This article will show, however, that it was Josef Stalin who was primarily responsible for causing the war with Germany and the deaths of these Soviet POWs.

By John Wear, J.D.

Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, is widely interpreted by historians as an unprovoked act of aggression by Germany. Adolf Hitler is typically described as an untrustworthy liar who broke the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact he had signed with the Soviet Union. Historians usually depict Josef Stalin as an unprepared victim of Hitler's aggression who was foolish to have trusted Hitler.[1] Many historians think the Soviet Union was lucky to have survived Germany's attack.

This standard version of history does not incorporate information obtained from the Soviet archives, which shows that the Soviet Union had amassed the largest and best equipped army in history. The USSR was on the verge of launching a massive military offensive against all of Europe. Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union was a desperate preemptive attack that prevented the Bolsheviks from conquering all of Europe. Germany was totally unprepared for a prolonged war against an opponent as powerful as the USSR.

Viktor Suvorov, a former Soviet military intelligence operative who defected to the United Kingdom in 1978, wrote a research paper titled "The Attack of Germany on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941" while he was a student at the Soviet Army Academy. Suvorov explained his interest in the subject by saying he wanted to study how Germany prepared for the attack so that a horrible tragedy of this kind would never happen again. The topic of Suvorov's research was approved, and he was given access to closed Soviet archives.[2]

Suvorov discovered in the archives that the concentration of Soviet troops on the German border on June 22, 1941 was frightful. If Hitler had not invaded the USSR, the Soviet Union would have easily conquered all of Europe. German intelligence correctly saw the massive concentration of Soviet forces on the German border, but it did not see all of the Soviet military preparedness. The real picture was much graver than Germany realized. The Red Army in June 1941 was the largest and most powerful army in the history of the world.[3]

Suvorov writes in his book *The Chief Culprit* that Hitler launched his invasion of the Soviet Union without making reasonable preparations. He realized he had no choice but to invade the Soviet Union. If Hitler had waited for Stalin to attack, all of Europe would have been lost.[4]

Suvorov also writes that both German and Soviet forces were positioned for attack on June 22, 1941. The position of the divisions of the Red Army and the German army on the border mirrored each other. The airfields of both armies were moved all the way up to the border. From

Shown here are Soviet prisoners of war housed in Mauthausen. Out of the estimated 5.7 million Soviet prisoners of war captured and housed by Germany during World War II, somewhere around 3.3 million died, mostly of starvation and disease. According to English-Russian historian Nikolai Tolstoy, Adolf Hitler himself urged the Red Cross to inspect German camps housing Soviet prisoners. Hitler also urged Stalin to give postal services to the Soviet prisoners and to German prisoners being held by the Soviets so they could write letters to loved ones. Stalin's reply, according to Tolstoy, was as follows: "There are no Soviet prisoners of war. The Soviet soldier fights on until death. If he chooses to become a prisoner, he is automatically excluded from the Russian community. We are not interested in a postal service only for Germans." Thus the Germans were left with millions of prisoners they could not possibly properly care for as food, uniforms and fuel became scarce for the Germans themselves.

the defensive point of view, this kind of deployment of troops and airfields by both armies was suicidal. Whichever army attacked first would be able to easily encircle the troops of the other army. Hitler attacked first, to enable German troops to trap and encircle the best units of the Red Army.[5]

The German army quickly captured millions of Soviet soldiers after its invasion of the Soviet Union. Hitler soon looked for help in feeding these captured Soviet POWs.

STALIN'S BETRAYAL

The Soviet Union was not a party to The Hague Conventions. Nor was the Soviet Union a signatory of the Geneva Convention of 1929, which defined more precisely the conditions to be accorded to POWs. Germany nevertheless approached the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) immediately after war broke out with the Soviet Union to attempt to regulate the conditions of prisoners on both sides. The ICRC contacted Soviet ambassadors in London and Sweden, but the Red leaders in Moscow refused to cooperate. Germany also sent lists of their Russian prisoners to the Soviet government until September 1941. The German government eventually stopped sending these lists, in response to the Soviet Union's continued refusal to reciprocate.[6]

Over the winter, Germany made further efforts to establish relations with the Soviet rulers, in an attempt to introduce the provisions of The Hague and Geneva Conventions concerning POWs. Germany was rebuffed again. Hitler himself made an appeal to Stalin for prisoners' postal services and urged Red Cross inspection of the camps. Stalin responded: "There are no Russian prisoners of war. The Russian soldier fights on till death. If he chooses to become a prisoner, he is automatically excluded from the Russian community. We are not interested in a postal service only for Germans."[7]

British historian Robert Conquest confirmed that Stalin adamantly refused to cooperate with repeated German attempts to reach mutual

agreement on the treatment of POWs by Germany and the Soviet Union. Conquest wrote:

> When the Germans approached the Soviets, through Sweden, to negotiate observance of the provisions of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war, Stalin refused. The Soviet soldiers in German hands were thus unprotected even in theory. Millions of them died in captivity, through malnutrition or maltreatment. If Stalin had adhered to the convention (to which the USSR had not been a party) would the Germans have behaved better? To judge by their treatment of other "Slav submen" POWs (like the Poles, even surrendering after the Warsaw Rising), the answer seems to be yes. (Stalin's own behavior to [Polish] prisoners captured by the Red Army had already been demonstrated at Katyn and elsewhere. German prisoners captured by the Soviets over the next few years were mainly sent to forced labor camps.)[8]

The ICRC soon became aware of the Soviet government's callous abandonment of Soviet soldiers who fell into German hands. In August 1941, Hitler permitted a Red Cross delegation to visit the German camp for Soviet POWs at Hammerstadt. As a result of this visit, the Red Cross requested that the Soviet government send food parcels to the Soviet POWs. The Soviet government adamantly refused. It replied that sending food in this situation and under fascist control was the same as making presents to the enemy.[9]

In February 1942, the ICRC told Molotov that Great Britain had given permission for the Soviet Union to buy food for captured Soviet prisoners in her African colonies. Also, the Canadian Red Cross was offering a gift of 500 vials of vitamins, and Germany had agreed to collective consignments of food for POWs. The Red Cross reported: "All these offers and communications from the ICRC to the Soviet authorities remained unanswered, either directly or indirectly." All other appeals by the ICRC and parallel negotiations undertaken by neutral or friendly nations met with no better response.[10]

The Soviet refusals to accept aid came as a surprise to the Red Cross, which had not read Stalin's Order No. 270 published on August 16, 1941. This order stated in regard to captured Soviet POWs:

> If … instead of organizing resistance to the enemy, some Red Army men prefer to surrender, they shall be destroyed by all possible means, both ground based and from the air, whereas the families of the Red Army men who have been taken prisoner shall be deprived of the state allowance and relief.
>
> The commanders and political officers … who surrender to the enemy shall be considered malicious deserters, whose families are liable to be arrested [the same] as the families of deserters who have violated the oath and betrayed their motherland.[11]

Order No. 270 reveals Stalin's great hatred of Soviet soldiers captured by German forces. It also reveals the danger to innocent children and relatives of Soviet POWs. Hundreds of thousands of Russian women and children were murdered simply because their father or son had been taken prisoner. Given Stalin's attitude, the German leaders resolved to treat Soviet prisoners no better than the Soviet leaders were treating captured German prisoners.[12]

DEATH OF SOVIET POWS

The result was disastrous for surrendered Russian soldiers in German camps. Captured Red Army soldiers had to endure long marches from the field of battle to the camps. Prisoners who were wounded, sick or exhausted were sometimes shot on the spot. When Russian prisoners were transported by train, the Germans usually used open freight cars with no protection from the weather. The camps also often provided no shelter from the elements, and the food ration was typically below survival levels. As a result, Russian POWs died in large numbers in German camps. Many Russian survivors of the German camps described them as "pure hell."[13]

One German officer described the conditions for captured Soviet POWs in the German camps:

> The abject misery in the prisoner-of-war camps had now passed all bounds. In the countryside one could come across ghost-like figures, ashen gray, starving, half naked, living perhaps for days on end on corpses and the bark of trees. … I visited a prison camp near Smolensk where the daily death rate reached hundreds. It was the same in transit camps, in villages, along the roads. Only some quite unprecedented effort could check the appalling death toll.[14]

By one estimate, 5,754,000 Russians were captured by Germany during World War II, of whom 3.7 million died.[15] Another source estimates that 3.1 million Soviet POWs died in German captivity. The starvation of Russian soldiers in German camps stiffened the resistance of the Red Army, since soldiers would rather fight to the death than starve in agony as German captives. As knowledge of German policies spread, some Soviet citizens began to think that Soviet control of their country was perhaps preferable to German control.[16]

The death of millions of Russian POWs in German captivity constitutes one of the major war crimes of the second world war. However, much of the blame for the terrible fate of these Soviet soldiers was due to the inflexibly cruel policies of Josef Stalin. A major portion of the Soviet POWs who died from hunger could have been saved had Stalin not called them traitors and denied them the right to live. By preventing the ICRC

from distributing food to the Soviet POWs in German captivity, Stalin needlessly caused the death of a large percentage of these Soviet POWs.[17]

A Red Army sergeant who was captured by the Germans when his unconscious body was dug out from the ruins of Odessa later joined Gen. Andrei Vlasov's Russian Liberation Army. The sergeant, who had been decorated twice, bitterly complained of the Soviet Union's betrayal of its POWs:

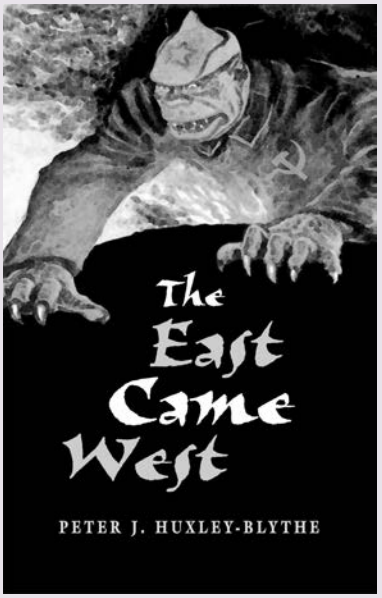
> You think, Captain, that we sold ourselves to the Germans for a piece of bread? Tell me, why did the Soviet government forsake us? Why did it forsake millions of prisoners? We saw prisoners of all nationalities, and they were taken care of. Through the Red Cross they received parcels and letters from home; only the Russians received nothing. In Kassel I saw American Negro prisoners, and they shared their cakes and chocolates with us. Then why didn't the Soviet government, which we considered our own, send us at least some plain hardtack? ... Hadn't we fought? Hadn't we defended the government? Hadn't we fought for our country? If Stalin refused to have anything to do with us, we didn't want to have anything to do with Stalin![18]

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn also complained of the shameful betrayal of Soviet soldiers by the Russian motherland. Solzhenitsyn wrote:

> The first time she betrayed them was on the battlefield, through ineptitude. … The second time they were heartlessly betrayed by the motherland was when she abandoned them to die in captivity. And the third time they were unscrupulously betrayed was when, with motherly love, she coaxed them to return home, with such phrases as: "The motherland has forgiven you! The motherland calls you!" and snared them the moment they reached the frontiers.

The Tragic End of Gen. Vlasov

Gen. Andrei Vlasov was a respected Soviet general until he was captured during an attempt to break the encirclement of Leningrad in summer of 1942. Rather than spend the rest of the war as a POW, Vlasov adopted a plan, formulated with other Soviet officers he had met in prison, to organize Soviet POWs into an anti-Bolshevik force. Hitler was never enthusiastic about the idea, suspecting that Vlasov was doing it to save his own skin. In 1944, under the advice of Himmler, Vlasov was finally given command of a group of anti-communist Russian soldiers. Inevitably, a force of men under Vlasov's command did turn against German personnel during the German attempt to put down an uprising in Prague orchestrated by Czech communists. Some speculate this was to ingratiate himself with the British and Americans, realizing the Reich was drawing its last breath. But his gambit failed. He was captured by Red partisans as he tried to make his way to an area controlled by the Western Allies so he could surrender. He was handed over to the Soviets, as Stalin still considered him a top traitor. His incarceration was brutal. He was tortured for days, strung up with piano wire and hanged with a hook in the back of his skull.



The East Came West
Operation Keelhaul

While researching material for the writing of *The East Came West*, author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why the Russian people do not trust the United States or Great Britain. When WWII ended, millions of Russian men, women and children in the West were shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia—with the approval and assistance of the Allies. Their only crime had been that they had fought against the Bolshevik regime—as had many U.S. soldiers in the years after the October Revolution under the direction of President Woodrow Wilson. This was a dastardly act of the greatest hypocrisy and betrayal that resulted in the death and enslavement of millions of good Russian freedom fighters and their families. Softcover, 224 pages #434, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or see www.BarnesReview.com.

> It would appear that during the 1,100 years of Russia's existence as a state, there have been, ah, how many foul and terrible deeds! But among them was there ever so multimillioned foul a deed as this: to betray one's own soldiers and proclaim them traitors?[19]

REPATRIATION OF SOVIET POWS

Stalin's hatred of Soviet POWs continued after the war. Stalin publicly warned that "in Hitler's camps there are no Russian prisoners of war, only Russian traitors, and we shall do away with them when the war is over." Stalin's position was supported at the Yalta Conference in February 1945, where Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill both agreed to repatriate "without exception and by force if necessary" all former Soviet POWs.[20]

Many of the Soviet prisoners who were to be repatriated to the Soviet Union after the war begged to be shot on the spot rather than be delivered into the hands of the Soviet NKVD. Other Soviet prisoners committed suicide so as not to be tortured and executed by the Soviets. A shock force of 500 American and Polish guards was required at Dachau to forcibly repatriate the first group of Soviet prisoners to the Soviet Union. What followed is described in a report submitted to Robert Murphy:

> Conforming to agreements with the Soviets, an attempt was made to entrain 399 former Russian soldiers who had been captured in German uniform, from the assembly center at Dachau on Saturday, January 19 [1946].
>
> All of these men refused to entrain. They begged to be shot. They resisted entrainment by taking off their clothing and refusing to leave their quarters. It was necessary to use tear gas and some force to drive them out. Tear gas forced them out of the building into the snow, where those who had cut and stabbed themselves fell exhausted and bleeding in the snow. Nine men hanged themselves, and one had stabbed himself to death, and one other who had stabbed himself subsequently died; while 20 others are still in the hospital from self-inflicted wounds. The entrainment was finally effected of 368 men who were set off accompanied by a Russian liaison officer on a train carrying American guards. Six men escaped *en route*. …[21]

The report ended: "The incident was shocking. There is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the American officers and men that they are being required by the American government to repatriate these Russians. …"[22] Thus, for most Soviet POWs, being shot in a German concentration camp was preferable to being tortured and executed on their return to the Soviet Union.

A number of Soviet POWs held in British camps also committed suicide rather than being repatriated to the Soviet Union. The British Foreign Office carefully concealed the forced repatriations of Soviet POWs from the British public in order to avoid a scandal.[23]

Soviet POWs held at Fort Dix, New Jersey also resorted to desperate measures when informed they were to be repatriated to the Soviet Union. The Soviet POWs barricaded themselves inside their barracks. Many of the Soviet POWs committed suicide, while other Soviet POWs were killed fighting the American soldiers attempting to take them to the ship bound for the USSR. The surviving Soviet POWs stated that only the prompt use of tear gas by the Americans prevented the entire group of 154 Soviet POWs from committing suicide.[24]

CONCLUSION

American historian Timothy Snyder writes: "After Hitler betrayed Stalin and ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union, the Germans starved the Soviet prisoners of war."[25]

Snyder incorrectly states that Hitler betrayed Stalin. Hitler's preemptive

invasion of the Soviet Union prevented Stalin from conquering all of Europe. Hitler's attack was not for *Lebensraum* or any other malicious reason. This is why volunteers from 30 nations enlisted to fight in the German armed forces during World War II.[26] These volunteers knew that the Soviet Union, which Viktor Suvorov calls "the most criminal and most bloody empire in human history,"[27] could not be allowed to conquer all of Europe.

Snyder also fails to recognize that a major portion of the Soviet POWs who died in German captivity could have been saved had Stalin not called them traitors and denied them the right to live. Stalin prevented the ICRC from distributing food to the Soviet POWs held in German captivity, thereby needlessly causing the deaths of many of these POWs. Many Soviet POWs who survived German captivity were also brutally tortured and murdered by Stalin when they were repatriated to the Soviet Union after the war. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 For example, see Snyder, Timothy, *Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin*, New York: Basic Books, 2010, p. xi.

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3 *Ibid*., p. xxi.

4 *Ibid*., pp. 249-250.

5 *Ibid*., p. xx.

6 Tolstoy, Nikolai, *Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of The Allies 1944-1947*, New York and London: Pegasus Books, 1977, pp. 33-34.

7 *Ibid*., p. 34.

8 Conquest, Robert, *Stalin: Breaker of Nations*, New York: Viking Penguin, 1991, p. 241.

9 Teplyakov, Yuri, "Stalin's War against His Own Troops: The Tragic Fate of Soviet Prisoners of War in German Captivity," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4, July/Aug. 1994, p. 6.

10 Tolstoy, Nikolai, *Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of The Allies 1944-1947*, New York and London: Pegasus Books, 1977, p. 55.

11 Teplyakov, Yuri, "Stalin's War against His Own Troops: The Tragic Fate of Soviet Prisoners of War in German Captivity," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4, July/Aug. 1994, pp. 4, 6.

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17 Teplyakov, Yuri, "Stalin's War against His Own Troops: The Tragic Fate of Soviet Prisoners of War in German Captivity," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 14, No. 4, July/Aug. 1994, p. 6.

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20 Tzouliadis, Tim, *The Forsaken: An American Tragedy in Stalin's Russia*, New York: The Penguin Press, 2008, p. 244.

21 Tolstoy, Nikolai, *Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of The Allies 1944-1947*, New York and London: Pegasus Books, 1977, pp. 354-355.

22 *Ibid*., p. 355.

23 *Ibid*., p. 21.

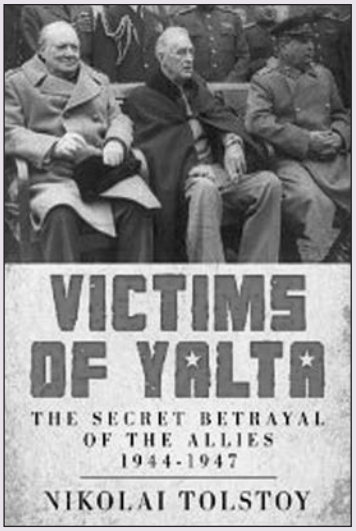
24 *Ibid.*, pp. 325-326.

25 Snyder, Timothy, *Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin*, New York: Basic Books, 2010, p. 380.

26 Tedor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, p. 7.

27 Suvorov, Viktor, *The Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II*, Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2008, p. 58.

JOHN WEAR was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.



Victims of Yalta

The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947

Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter—the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that all Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority, as Stalin had refused to even admit that there were any Soviet POWs as he demanded that his soldiers fight to the death rather than surrender, no matter the situation. This book, along with Peter Huxley-Blythe's *The East Came West* (see facing page) will give you all you need to know about this tragedy. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, ***$26*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

James Bacque: Stop Torturing Germany!

In this interview, Bonnie Faulkner of the "Guns and Butter" radio program speaks with James Bacque about his research into Allied war crimes against a defeated Germany after World War II. As Bacque revealed in his book *Other Losses: An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II*, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower imposed certain death via starvation, exposure and disease on surrendered German soldiers interned in what amounted to WWII's only authentic death camps. Millions of surrendered German soldiers died. These mass deaths of German prisoners are still being suppressed by the governments of Germany, the U.S., France, Britain and Canada. This interview was brought to our attention by Australia's Dr. Frederick Töben and the Adelaide Institute. Töben has been jailed and fined on multiple occasions for refusing to be silent on the true history of WWII. (It appeared in the Adelaide Institute's June 2019 newsletter, #1057.) We also thank Ms. Faulkner for giving us permission to reprint this transcript.

Bonnie Faulkner (BF): Today on *Guns and Butter* we have Canadian scholar James Bacque. The title of today's show is "Let's Stop Torturing Germany." James is a former journalist, book editor and publisher. He has written novels, essays, short stories, a biography, a play and books on the history of postwar Germany. His best sellers *Other Losses* and *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation, 1945-1950* have revealed atrocities committed by the Allies against German POWs and civilians after WWII.

Today we have an in-depth discussion of his most famous book *Other Losses*. An investigation into the mass deaths of German prisoners at the hands of the French and Americans after WWII. We also touch on the real-life consequences of overstepping the bounds of orthodox history. Welcome, James Bacque!

James Bacque (JB): Thank you very much.

BF: I have just read your astonishing book *Other Losses*, published in 1989—your investigation into the mass deaths of German prisoners at the hands of the French and Americans after WWII. The treatment of surrendered soldiers was so horrifying it was hard to read. Why did you title your book *Other Losses*?

JB: James Bacque: The [administrators of the] American prison camp system, starting in 1944, had forms with boxes showing week by week a total of prisoners on hand, sick, transferred, discharged and so on. But there was no category for "death"—none. It was really hard to believe that the total capture being over 7 million people, many of them wounded, that there were no deaths for years. In fact it was impossible. So, there was one category that said "other losses"—it had enormous numbers, millions in the category, and I felt, well, that's where they have hidden deaths and they just called them "other losses."

I then found from one of the guys who ran that prison system, Col. Philip S. Lagen, that that was indeed

Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers captured by the Americans died in their care.

true. That is how [the Allied authorities] hid the deaths statistically, and that's why I called my book *Other Losses*.

BF: In Col. Earnest Fisher's foreword to *Other Losses*, he states that Gen. [Dwight] Eisenhower's hatred [for Germans] produced the horror of death camps unequalled by anything in American military history. Some idea of the magnitude of this horror can be gained when it is realized that these deaths exceed by far all those incurred by the German army in the West between June 1941 and April 1945.

Eisenhower's hatred of Germans was apparently not shared by Gen. [George] Patton, Gen. Lee or Gen. [Omar] Bradley. Can you account for the brutality of Dwight Eisenhower toward defenseless prisoners of war?

JB: I speculated on that once in the process of writing the manuscript. I sent the tape script before publication to a great expert on Eisenhower, his name was Stephen E. Ambrose, and Stephen read it over for me, very kindly, and then I went to his place in Lily Lake, Wisconsin, and we talked about Eisenhower and why he was like this, and Stephen advised me not to speculate—don't guess! You have got an amazing story here, stick to it. So I did, I did not speculate and I hardly want to now.

This German soldier was beaten mercilessly after capture. His treatment was not unusual by the Allies.

What happened is horrifying and why it happened is really hard to say. That's between him and God.

BF: When you said that the records that you examined hid all of the deaths under an innocuous category called "other losses," why do you think that was done?

JB: Because they were ashamed of what they were doing, and they knew it was a war crime, and they did not want to get caught.

BF: The content of *Other Losses* is extensively documented. How did you conduct your research for this book and what kinds of different evidence did you include?

JB: Well, it really began when I read *War and Peace*, and I thought at the end of reading that book when I was at boarding school in Canada, when I was 16, this man Leon Tolstoy has made me understand people who were completely alien to me, the Russian nobility of 1812, and I was just enchanted. When I grew

up, he became a hero of mine, and so did Mahatma Gandhi.

I went to live in France for a while, because my wife and I wanted to live there with the kids, and we did. We there encountered a man named Raoul Laporterie who had been the mayor of a small town called Basco, near Bordeaux in the southwest. During the war he had saved hundreds and hundreds—maybe 2,000 people, mainly Jews in the rag trade—from Nazi persecution during the war. So, I said to him, write your story, and he said "yes." I got a friend to come and help me. I settled down in his village and began reading his correspondence from the 1942 through 1944. This was now 1986. So I was reading his correspondence about 40 years later. In the correspondence there were letters from German people with German names, like Hans Gertz and Adolf Heyer. There were also letters sent to Laporterie dating from 1946-47. Remember the war was over in May 1945. They kept thanking him and writing to him as a friend, saying what a wonderful man he was and asking about his wife and kids and so forth.

So I asked Laporterie why these Germans he had fought against in World War I—and could have been killed by in World War II—were his friends. And he told me that after the war in 1946, the French government had a whole lot of prisoners, many of them turned over by the British and the Americans and the Canadians too, and they were being used as slave labor to help rebuild France after the war. Monsieur Laporterie had treated these semi-slaves well and they had made friends. So, here I am in 1986 talking to Germans later on who had been friends of Laporterie. When I went to see one later on, and he told me that Laporterie saved his life. And I asked how he did that. "He took me out of the prison camp," was the response. "Well, what was wrong with the prison camp?" I asked. "Well, Monsieur, you have got to understand that we were starving to death." "In 1946?" I asked. "Of course," he said. "Something like 25% of the men in that camp died in one month!"

BF: Wow!

JB: And that was because the French hated the Germans so much that they were murdering them by starvation, and the Americans were doing the same thing in their camps as I later found. Murdering them by starvation and exposure [and non-existent sanitation].

BF: Was American record-keeping of German prisoners of war adequate for your research?

JB: Yes it was, once I understood the code. Some of the records were destroyed by Eisenhower himself when he became president after the war, and he destroyed some of these records. I was told this by the chief archivist of modern military records in the United States, a man name Eddie Reese, and he said that all the known record material was destroyed, but there is enough left that with the help of Col. Fisher and another colonel I was able to piece together the actual week-by-week deaths and illnesses and so on.

> The French hated the Germans so much that they were murdering them by starvation, as were the Americans.

BF: Could you describe the American enclosures as opposed to Soviet camps that German prisoners were kept in?

JB: Much worse than the Soviet camps. After the war, the Soviets at least gave their war prisoners a roof and clothing. In the American camps the prisoners, some of whom were wounded, had been dragged out of hospital beds half-alive at the end of the war, and were flung into these enclosures, which were just fields surrounded by barbed-wire and machine gun towers. That was it. They were left to die there with no food, not even water. The Americans killed off 750,000 healthy young men within the first year.

BF: How were surrendered German soldiers treated then by the American Army?

JB: Deadly, it was deadly. There were about 7 million total in captivity of whom maybe 6 million were German. In the period of the first year after the war about 750,000 died, and one-quarter were turned over to the French, really just to die.

BF: In *Other Losses* there are descriptions of death by disease, starvation, exposure, gun fire, even the bulldozing of live German prisoners within the enclosure. Many of these descriptions were made by eyewitnesses, survivors and U.S. Army personnel, isn't that right?

JB: Yes. They were confirmed by civilians outside the camps who could see what was happening inside the camps through the barbed-wire. The death policy against the Germans was extended quite soon after the end of the war to include the whole population. So there are some 60 million Germans penned up in what was really just one huge prison camp, extending from the North Sea through to the Alps and east to west from France to Poland. Those people were starved, too. So far, more Germans were starved to death in captivity than died during the war. Somewhere between 7 and 14 million German civilians died as a result of Allied action after the war, which is way more than died during the war.

BF: What is the evidence that Dwight Eisenhower redesignated or reclassified prisoners of war or POWs as "disarmed enemy forces" or DEFs? Why was this done, and what were the consequences?

JB: Well, it was done to make a

statistical camouflage. Remember he was a general and a soldier. He liked camouflage, and the camouflage helped to divert attention away from the deaths. I talked to Drew Middle, the senior war correspondent of *The New York Times*, and he was there in 1945—and he was still alive when I was doing research in 1986. I went to New York and showed him my evidence for the crime, and he said that he was not surprised that I had found something bad in that period. I said, "Well, you wrote in *The New York Times* that you visited the camps and everything was all right—that there are no deaths at all and there was nothing wrong—and you published that; you wrote three stories like that in *The New York Times*." He had nothing to say, except, "Well, it was a bad time." That was part of the camouflage. *The New York Times* lied about that in those days, and they lied about me and my books, ever since and many times.

BF: So with regard to Eisenhower's reclassification of prisoners of war as "disarmed enemy forces," why did he do this and what were the consequences?

JB: Well, he was able to keep the Red Cross out of the camps that way. He was able to draw a fictional cloak over it all, and you see how in Washington today and all over the world, really, people can tell lies at the highest levels, and they can get away with them—partly because they are giving the people, deceived people, at least something to believe. Its rings not true, but it's something they can believe instead of the truth.

BF: In what ways were the rules of the Geneva Convention broken by the U.S. Army command that was in control of German prisoners?

JB: Well, in just about every way you can think of. One of the chief ways was to deny food that was readily available. The Red Cross sent three train-loads of food into Germany for the prisoners, and the Army refused to unload, and the

This Soviet propaganda poster created by Leonid Fedorovich Golovanov in 1944 reads (in English) "Let's Get to Berlin!" To those who know nothing of official Soviet policy regarding the treatment of German women, the poster seems harmless enough, showing to the untrained eye a handsome member of the Red Army in a pristine uniform getting dressed for a long march across conquered territory. (Behind him is a German soldier's helmet with a bullet hole in it.) But for those who know about the official Soviet policy that encouraged sexual assault against helpless enemy women, the poster takes on a subtle yet more sinister meaning. Most likely this soldier has just finished redressing after raping a female victim.

German soldiers held in outdoor pens by the French—denied the rights of POWs—died in droves.

Red Cross had to take the food by the train-load out of the country.

That was in the spring of 1945, and Eisenhower issued an order on May 7th or 8th of 1945, in German, from his headquarters in Frankfurt, and sent it by courier to every province of Germany, which is like a state in the United States, and the order in that courier message was that if anybody gathers food together with the intention of taking it to the camps, or takes through to the camps, he or she may well be shot—and some people were shot.

BF: Was there a world food shortage in 1943 to 1945?

JB: I consulted the records of the Department of Agriculture. I read a magazine report written by the United Nations (UN) written in 1946, and I talked to some Canadian people who fed Germans after the war, and my conclusion was that there was no world food shortage, that there was a food distribution shortage. Just as there is now, some people in the world are starving, and because of such bad distribution they don't get food that's readily available. You and I eat all the time, and yet in our very cities there are people on the edge of starvation. It was the same then.

BF: According to the Geneva Convention you're required to feed prisoners of war, aren't you?

JB: You are required to feed prisoners of war the same nourishment that your own peacetime soldiers get in base camp.

BF: Another provision of the Geneva Convention is that, by international law, you are required to provide shelter to POWs?

JB: Oh, yes, and there was no shortage of tents.

BF: Well, was there any shelter provided for the POWs?

JB: No, basically, no. The British and Canadians were not so bad. They let their prisoners live in hotels and so on and just told their commanding officers at the end of the war, "If you guys behave you'll go home soon," and that's pretty well what happened. There were some deaths, but not a huge number. There was no mass atrocity [on the part of the British and Canadians]. Part of the reason was that Winston Churchill wanted to make war against Russia, and he thought he could hire the Germans as mercenaries, and he needed them alive for that, of course. So he kept food for the Germans in the Canadian and British sectors, but not so in the French, American and Russian sectors.

BF: Another provision of the Geneva Convention is that prisoners are required to be able to send and

receive mail, correct?

JB: Yes, and they didn't get that privilege at all in the American camps.

BF: And visits from the International Committee of the Red Cross—that's also a provision of the Geneva Convention, isn't it?

JB: Yes, that's right. But they were in on it. I, in 1986, with most of the story in hand, went to the headquarters of the ICRC in Geneva, and they refused to allow me to look at their records, and yet an Israeli writer, a Swiss writer and Alfred de Zayas, my friend in the UN, they were all permitted to go into the archives. But they kept me out because they knew what I was up to.

BF: You are saying that you think the ICRC was complicit in this?

JB: After the war they certainly were. During the war I don't think so. Maybe in Germany in 1945 to 1950 perhaps, I could not say. But they certainly were complicit in the cover-up when I was snooping around.

BF: Obviously they're complicit in the cover-up, but, then again, if the U.S. Army command was not allowing the Red Cross to go into the camps to provide food, there wasn't much the Red Cross could have done about that, do you think?

JB: They could have turned up at the UN, and there were meetings at the UN at the beginning in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, in the immediate weeks after the war. They could have raised that right there, but they did not do it. They are all bureaucrats. They don't care.

BF: So then, in general, how did provisions of the Geneva Convention protect prisoners of war?

JB: They didn't.

BF: Well the provisions of the Geneva Convention are supposed to!

JB: Yeah, but they don't work. People don't pay any attention to them. They will work as solo, as a hostage system in place. While the war was raging, there were Americans, 100,000 of them, being held in German prison camps, that worked. That meant that the Germans could starve the Americans if the Americans starved the Germans. That happened with the Canadians. They shackled and shunted German prisoners and, when the Red Cross found out about it and told on the Canadians, the Germans said, "OK. We shackle your boys." And that worked. Then both sides took the shackles off.

BF: I understand from your book that only prisoners in American custody were denied prisoner-of-war status and that the British refused to go along with this.

JB: That's largely true, yes.

BF: According to your research, Eisenhower's denial of prisoner-of-war status to surrendered German soldiers was kept secret, and that Eisenhower lied to the public about the treatment of German prisoners. Is that right?

JB: Oh, yes, frequently, lied frequently, caused others to lie. He presided over a vast murder machine, not just the Army during the war, but after the war, as well. But the funny thing is, there was a man named Robert Patterson who was the secretary of war under President Harry Truman. Patterson and some Canadians got together and sent food over, entirely against Army policy. They sent food over by the millions of tons to feed starving people in Europe. At first, they excluded Germans, but within a few months they included the Germans. That was an act of mercy put on by the Americans [and] there was plenty of food. That's the only happy part of this whole dismal story. The Canadians and Americans said "no" to Eisenhower, "no" to vengeance, and "yes" to Christian charity, compassion and sympathy.

BF: This food that you are referring to was sent basically by the public. Did this actually reach starving people in Europe ?

JB: Yes.

BF: And what year was that?

JB: It started in 1946 when the

BONNIE FAULKNER

Bonnie Faulkner produces and hosts the political economy radio program *Guns and Butter*. Her first broadcast, one month after the crimes of September 11, established foreknowledge of these events by Wall Street, the big banks and intelligence agencies. Since that first show, *Guns and Butter* has continued its in-depth analysis of all aspects of the September 11 attacks and the resulting 9/11 wars. Richard Gage first learned the facts of 9/11 on her show and went on to found Architects and Engineers for 9/11 Truth. *Guns and Butter* early on covered the subprime and the coming financial meltdown of 2008 and continues its in-depth financial analysis with such experts as Michael Hudson, Michel Chossudovsky, Max Keiser, William Engdahl, William K. Black and many others. Her radio shows are archived at gunsandbutter.org, where you can listen to her extensive interviews with such fascinating guests as James Bacque, Michael Hoffman, Robert Schoch, Jim Fetzer, Lori Handrahan, Gilad Atzmon, William Pepper, Wayne Madsen, Douglas Valentine and many more. She was banned from Pacifica's flagship station, KPFA, in August 2018 for airing a presentation on Palestine by former Army War College Director of Strategic Studies Alan Sabrosky, in which he cited International Red Cross figures for deaths in concentration camps, considered "holocaust denial." Visit her website at "GunsandButter.org" and help keep the spirit of free speech alive in America. *Guns and Butter* airs every Wednesday at 9 a.m. ET on WBAI in New York City at 99.5 FM and is streamed live at WBAI.org.

starvation was getting near the worst and went on for a couple more years. There is one very funny story when some Mennonites in Canada and the United States rounded up wheat in sacks—thousands of sacks of wheat—and because they were sending them over by the Mennonites to be distributed in Mennonite churches, they put some Bibles in there as well. So, the Mennonites at the other end were drawing the wheat in big bags off the ships and then took the bags and dumped them into macerators to start the process of turning them into flour, and when they got the flour they looked in and saw these bits of paper floating around. Then they realized that they had chopped up the Bibles that were in the wheat! They sent a message over to the Mennonites in Canada asking what was going on. The Mennonites wrote back to them: "Read your Bible. Man does not live by bread alone! You got to eat your Bible, too." [Chuckles.] How do you like that?

BF: In your book, speaking of Dwight Eisenhower, he was talking about reducing rations for prisoners of war who were already dying of starvation under the eyes of U.S. Army doctors.

JB: Yes.

BF: Did German soldiers ever get much food, and was food readily available?

JB: No, they never got any food to speak of. When they got a little bit of food, the guards might take it away from them, or they were already too sick to digest it and vomited up the food they got, whatever. It was just a ghastly thing.

BF: According to your book, thousands of women, children and the elderly were also imprisoned in these horrible American death camps.

JB: Yes, that's right. … Nearly every man in Germany, nearly every male at the age of 14 or so, was imprisoned, and I don't know where they stopped. Maybe if they had arthritis and they couldn't walk, I don't know. But quite a few women. I do not know how many. I just know that there were some.

BF: Henry Morgenthau Jr. was secretary of the treasury and worked very closely with Frank Lindauer and [Franklin] Roosevelt on plans to deal with the defeated postwar (World War II) Germany. First of all, why would the secretary of the treasury be working on these plans rather than the secretary of state?

JB: Because he hated Germans and he wanted to be there, in Germany, making things hard for the German people. There was incredible hatred of Germans then, and it's still there. There are lots of Americans and Canadians who hate Germans to this day, to the extent that they cannot believe that in the war the Germans did anything but murder and rape and torture people.

This was their policy, to starve and beat down the Germans as much as they could, and so it became official policy.

BF: Can you describe what came to be known as the Morgenthau Plan for post-WWII Europe to destroy German industry and turn Germany into an agricultural country?

JB: Yes, that was part of it, but the main purpose was to kill Germans, and they did! And it was a success in the sense that Henry Morgenthau, who got fired by Truman who didn't like him, part of it because he was so vengeful and stupid. He was a very stupid person. He went over and fronted *The New York Post* in 1946 or 1947, to write a series of articles on how Germany was doing under American, British, Soviet and French occupation, and he wrote a series of articles in which he confirmed that the Morgenthau Plan had been implemented as part of overall policy in Germany, and Germans were dying as a result.

BF: Now, who was writing those news stories?

JB: Morgenthau!

BF: Oh, he wrote them himself?

JB: Yes. It was his byline in *The New York Post*.

BF: How was he presenting his own Morgenthau Plan?

JB: Well, he worked it out with a guy called Harry Dexter White who was a communist, and he and White worked out this plan, and they gave it to Roosevelt and [Winston] Churchill at the meeting in Quebec in 1944, and they both signed it. This was their policy to starve and beat down the Germans as much as they could, and so it became official policy. Then, when the newspapers got a hold of it, they said, "You can't do that; that's terrible; that's not what we are fighting the war for—vengeance. We want the war to be over. And so Roosevelt covered it up, and hid it all and pretended that [the plan] was not going to be implemented. But it turned up again in the spring of 1945 as JCS 1067, which means "Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy Directive 1067—How to Treat the German People."

BF: Right, and the Morgenthau Plan was then incorporated into this official U.S. government directive, isn't that right?

JB: That's right.

BF: Morgenthau and Roosevelt, they were close friends, weren't they?

JB: Very close friends.

BF: Does that seem somewhat strange to you?

JB: Well, they were political allies. Morgenthau, I guess, sucked up to Roosevelt, flattered him, who knows? Maybe he bribed him, although Roosevelt was rich. Maybe he thought he had early political newspaper influence. It's hard to say what constitutes a friendship.

BF: And then Roosevelt completely approved of this Morgenthau

Sudeten Germans Forced Out of Czechoslovakia—or Massacred

Above, Sudeten Germans are shown fleeing Czechoslovakia after being forcibly expelled at the end of World War II. In the summer of 1945, a train carrying refugees pulled out of a station in what's now Slovakia, heading for Germany. Its passengers were descendants of German settlers of traditionally German regions of Czechoslovakia lost after World War I. When the train passed through the town of Prerov in Moravia it was stopped. The head of the local militia, Karol Pazur, forced all passengers to get off, claiming he wanted to carry out a search for former Nazis hiding among the civilians. When they stepped down from the train, Pazur and his men lined them up and shot them. The dead included 71 men, 120 women and 74 children. The youngest victim was just eight months old. The massacre at Prerov was just one example of the many mass killings caried out across Czechoslovakia at the end of the war. According to Czech historians, during the summer of 1945, between 25,000 and 40,000 ethnic Germans were killed in acts of brutal revenge—though many believe the number was considerably larger. At his trial, Pazur was asked how he could justify the killing of the children. He is reported to have answered: "Well, what was I supposed to do with them after we'd killed their parents?" Despite this, after a short time in prison, Pazur was pardoned. He soon began a new career as a member of the communist secret police—the perfect choice for the job. **Source: www.historyextra.com.**

Plan, and even in your book it says that Roosevelt reiterated his enthusiasm and support for the Morgenthau Plan the day before he died.

JB: Yes, he was kind of an extremist, and he was probably hoping to get rid of Morgenthau who was a pest, and Roosevelt was feeling terrible, because he had a brain tumor, I think it was, and he was probably saying, "There there, Henry. We are going to beat up the Germans. Don't worry," or something like that. I am only guessing there.

BF: I understand from your book that Churchill was initially horrified and refused to go along with the Morgenthau Plan, but was eventually persuaded by the argument that British industry would benefit.

JB: It's hard to say. The idea was to beat down the Germans so they wouldn't be rich again. Then, by 1965, just a few decades after the war, the Germans were once again the richest people in Europe. He couldn't stop them—and you still can't. The reason, of course, is they work hard, they are smart, they are well educated and they are well organized.

BF: That is quite amazing.

JB: Yeah. It just shows how stupid war is. That war especially. But both the first and second world wars were conducted, fomented by the British to put down the Germans, do them in, kill them off. It failed. [The Brits] won the war and lost the empire, and furthermore they couldn't extinguish German strength.

BF: Both world wars were a contest between the British and the Germans, right? And both wars were basically brought on by Britain and not Germany.

JB: That's right, and the Canadians played a terrible part in that, too. We in Canada did our very best to push you guys in the United States into the war. Most of you didn't want to go into the war. You didn't care about it one way or the other, and we sent people down to bribe your newspaper columnists and your government to tell them that the Germans were committing atrocities, which wasn't true, and to bribe your writers, and so on, into saying the Germans were evil and torturing people and all of that has endured. Then the Americans finally came into the war. A Gallup Poll in August 1942, after Pearl Harbor, said that 67% of American people had no idea why they were in the war.

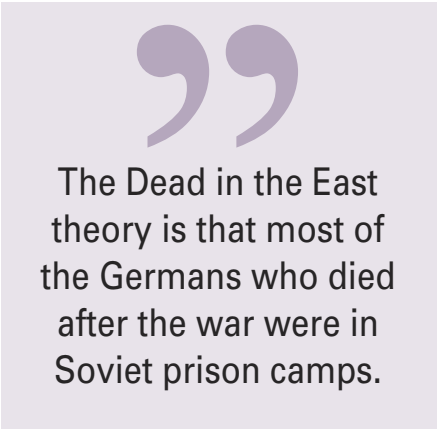
BF: What is Canada's angle in all of this? Why did Canada want this war?

JB: Canada just did what the British said to do. Not only that, but that was the large part. But you guys did the same! You were completely independent of Great Britain, but you came along, finally. Roosevelt got persuaded by Churchill to get into the war, and do all he could to foment Pearl Harbor and so did Churchill. But the Americans under Roosevelt had already said "[America wouldn't] go in the war. We don't have a dog in that fight." But they went in anyway.

BF: According to your research, 73% of all German prisoners were taken by the Western Allies. The death rate of German prisoners under American control was calculated at one point to be 43% per year and, according to then Chancellor Adenauer, over 1.4 million to 1.7 million German soldiers who were alive after the war remain unaccounted for. What is the Dead in the East theory?

JB: The Dead in the East theory is that most of the Germans who died after the war were in Soviet prison camps, and there was a huge death rate. And that's partly true, but it did not account for all of the missing prisoners.

BF: It was actually to cover up missing prisoners in the west, isn't that right?



JB: Ah well, it was intended to. That's right.

BF: After the first publication of *Other Losses* in 1989, the Soviet Union collapsed. In 1992 and 1993 you flew to Moscow to investigate the newly opened Central State Special Archives of the KGB, containing millions of documents about prisoners of war. What is your assessment of the Soviet archives, and what did you find there?

JB: Well, I found there a great big building, very well organized, with lots of documents. The chief thing about it was that it was reliable. The documents were stored by the Soviet people before the Soviet regime collapsed. The documents told the truth about the Soviet regime, who, as they felt no shame in murdering their own people, murdering the Kulaks, murdering the Finns, murdering the Germans, it didn't matter, they proceeded by murder. The Gulag [was a vast system of] death camps. Well, so, you can see the archives are reliable if they are storing records of their own atrocities, and they check out with the figures produced later by the Germans, Japanese and other people who had many prisoners in the Gulag. I was able to get any paper I wanted and have it translated and bring it home in photocopies, and I did that. There were 74 [papers encompassing] 50 years. Maybe 100 papers all told that I brought home that proved the real death rate in the Soviet camps was not enough to account for all the missing in the west. So, the real figures turned out to be half a million dead in the Soviet Union, about a quarter of a million dead in the French camps, and about 750,000 dead in the American camps—plus all the many many millions of women and children who died as a result of starvation in Germany between 1945 and 1950.

BF: And this was forced starvation, right?

JB: Oh yes. The Allies forced the Germans to stop making fertilizer for the fields, stop making oil to run the tractors. They sank fishing boats in the harbor, on and on like that.

BF: And this forced starvation of the German population. This continued right up to 1950, didn't it?

JB: Yes, that's right. It was diminishing, but it was still bad. You couldn't take anybody out to dinner in Germany in 1949.

BF: How did Soviet work camps contrast with the American enclosures?

JB: Oh, my God. What a huge question. Well, the Gulag was bad, but it wasn't quite as bad as the American camps. On the other hand the Gulags would last for years and years, but the American camps were all pretty much empty by two years after the war.

BF: But how were POWs treated in the Soviet Gulag? I guess they

were work camps, weren't they?

JB: Pretty much they were, yeah.

BF: But, then again, the Soviets provided shelter and food etc, didn't they?

JB: Yes they did, but it wasn't really enough to sustain life, but it wasn't as bad as the American camps. People didn't die directly right away of starvation and the diseases that killed them really in the Soviet camps as fast as they did in the American camps.

BF: What about the British delivering Russian revolution defectors back over to the Soviets after WWII? What did this entail and why was it done?

JB: Well, when the Germans attacked Russia, there were a whole lot of Ukrainian Russians who were dissidents, who didn't like the regime, and they were willing to fight for the Germans, so they tried to join up, and Hitler wouldn't have them at first, because it diluted the racial purity of the *Wehrmacht*, but eventually he did. So there are a whole bunch of people under Gen. Andrei Vlasov who became Vlasovites, who put on German uniforms and fought against the Soviets on the German side. These were Russian-speaking Ukrainians, for the most part, and they were regarded with horror and hatred by Josef Stalin. Because, of course they showed off the horror of the Soviet regime. And, after the war, the Soviets demanded that Eisenhower and the British turn over all the ones they captured. And the British had most of them, about 70,000 (somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000). Quite a sizable army. The British forced those people at gunpoint to get on the trains to go back to Russia, to be murdered. [Operation Keelhaul—Ed.]

BF: Now were these largely Ukrainians? Were they Russian revolution defectors from other European countries?

JB: They were largely, as I understand it, Ukrainians. This is not my field of research, so, I did not find out enough about them to answer your question authoritatively.

BF: You write that the evidence of these war crimes of mass deaths of German prisoners is still being suppressed by the governments of Germany, the U.S., France and Britain and Canada. Why haven't Germans countermanded the Western propaganda about World War II and its aftermath?

JB: Well, because right after the war, the German government was taken over by the Americans, French, Russians and so on, and if anyone tried to protest against the Allied policy of starvation, they were punished. They might be deprived of food. They might be shot. They might be taken to jail. Who knows? So, by force and by lies and deceit and by bribery the Germans were gradually re-educated to believe that they were all criminals and all their ancestors were criminals and there was nothing anymore respectable about Germany at all. And that situation continues today. Most Germans today are ashamed of their past and ashamed to be German and all they have to do in life is to work and get rich. [And pay for millions of immigrants from Africa and the Mideast that their government allows in every year.—Ed.]

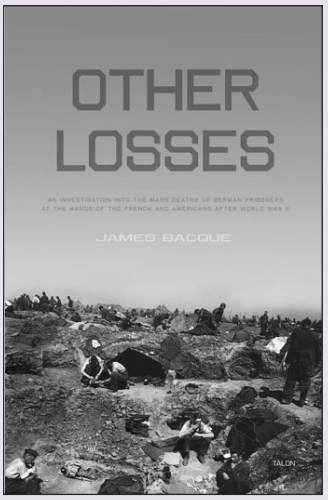
BF: What happens to persons in Germany who seek to locate mass graves of WWII German prisoners, or who question the narrative of WWII itself?

JB: They are thrown in jail. Deprived of a job and thrown in jail, and maybe tortured. It's like the Soviet Gulag. And it's supported by the Americans, French, Canadians and British.

BF: What about the real-life consequences of overstepping the bounds of orthodox history? What have been the effects of your discoveries on you and your family?

JB: I have been forced into bankruptcy and I can't publish.

BF: What was the reaction in 1989, when the first edition of *Other*


OTHER
LOSSES
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MASS DEATHS OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS AFTER WORLD WAR II
JAMES BACQUE
TALON

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II

Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as *Other Losses* by James Bacque (shown above). Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that "the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive." Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, *$25* (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment with the order form at teh back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Losses was published?

JB: Disbelief and incredulity and amazement—except in Germany where there are still millions of people who knew and know that I was telling the truth.

BF: Now after publication of *Other Losses*, weren't you contacted by many, many eyewitnesses and survivors of Eisenhower's death camps?

JB: Yes, many contacted me, and they still are. I had my 90th birthday the other day, and people were phoning me from Germany and all over Canada to wish me happy birthday. That was really nice. I want to say to them, and to you, Bonnie, with your permission: My grandsons and I are putting together a crowd-funding campaign under my name, James Bacque, and you can crowd fund my next books, because I can't publish them with a regular house. I have to publish them myself on the Internet, and that takes a lot of money. So, please crowd fund and go to my website, which is www.jamesbacque.com, and I can promise you a merry ride when you read my books.

BF: James, when I first asked you about your life consequences of your work, you mentioned that you are not allowed to publish, is that correct?

JB: Well, that's the way it happened. The critics and the publishers and editors throughout Canada, Germany and the United States and France have all ganged up to hate me and hate my work, because they hate Germans so much and think I am sympathetic with the Germans. I am only sympathetic with the Germans insofar as they are suffering human beings, like all of us. I do not sympathize with their Nazi regime or their own Gestapo and all that. But I see that they have been suffering, too, and that they need help and understanding and truth, just as we all do. So that's what I am bringing with all my books.

BF: Do you have an opinion as to what generated originally this hatred of Germany?

JB: Yes, you can find that quite easily actually. The British were afraid of the Germans, because by 1895 the Germans were producing as much steel every year as the French and the British put together. They were having just as many babies and so on. They were organized and they were threatening the British empire. And the British, instead of cooperating with the Germans and so forth, and doing business with them, which they are very good at, the British decided to take the route of hostility and to fight the Germans. And so they fomented World War I.

All of this is written up in a book called *Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War** by Gerry Docherty and Jim Macgregor. That book, a marvelous piece of research and understanding, does a wonderful job of exposing the facts that the two German wars were not only not necessary, they were disastrous failures for the British as well as for the Germans. The British lost their empire. Look at them now. They are confused. They don't know what they are doing. They are as bad as Washington and Ottowa right now.

BF: Now, James, I did not realize initially, you have a film about *Other Losses*, is that correct?

JB: Yes. It's a DVD and it's available via my website mentioned above. And if anybody wants a book or a DVD, they are very welcome to write in and get it and we will send you a copy of whatever you ordered.

BF: James Bacque, thank you so very much.

JB: Thank you, Bonnie Faulkner. You are very welcome. ❖

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Netherlands Railroaded by Holocaust Survivors?

Nederlandse Spoorwegen will pay for "role" in holocaust

By Dr. Edward DeVries

The Democrat Party's presidential candidates and some conservatives in Congress are feverishly promoting "reparations" to African-Americans for slavery, despite the fact that 350,000 white Union soldiers gave their lives to free the slaves (if one assumes slavery was the core issue of the "Civil War"). Meanwhile, in the Netherlands, a state-run rail company, Nederlandse Spoorwegen (NS), has agreed to pay tens of millions of euros as reparations to Holocaust victims and their families.

Salo Muller—a retired physiotherapist for the Dutch soccer club Ajax—sued the state-run railroad, claiming that his parents were arrested by the Germans in 1941 (when he was five years old) and transported by an NS train from Amsterdam to the German holding facility at Westerbork. Nine weeks later, Muller alleges his parents were transferred from Westerbork transit camp to Auschwitz. Muller claims his parents were murdered at Auschwitz and that the Dutch state, through the agency of NS, was responsible.

NS admitted that the company earned the equivalent of 2.5 million euros in today's money transporting families to the Nazi transit camp at Westerbork, and included in these transports were approximately 107,000 Jews. Historical records indicate that most of the prisoners transported to Westerbork were later transferred to the Nazi labor camp at Auschwitz or the Sobibor transit camp.

In 2005, NS said the transports were a "black page in the history of the company" and apologized for its "role in the Holocaust." NS complied with the orders of the Nazi occupational government "to make trains available," according to Dirk Mulder of the National Westerbork Memorial. He also confirms that NS received payment from the Germans for doing so. The company, according to Mulder, "did it without a word of objection." That is the real crime, say Europe's courts.

However, in the Netherlands, the German police were in almost complete control of the arrest and deportation of the Jewish population there.

The first anti-Jewish laws were issued in late 1940, and they resulted in large public protests. University professors, students and clergy all marched against the firing of Jewish civil servants and speakers. In fact, a massive protest strike broke out in Amsterdam in February 1941, leading the German occupational police to become more aggressive in deporting Jews for fear stronger measures might have to be used against the Dutch populace to stop the protests. In other words, there was little NS could do, and its protestations would only have resulted in dismissal of NS employees who were themselves trying to weather the occupation.

According to Wikipedia the Westerbork camp opened in 1941 and the first deportees left Holland on NS trains on July 15, 1942, so it is doubtful that Muller's parents were actually transported on an NS train. Still, the court has found the Dutch rail service guilty and ordered that it pay.

The final NS train left for Westerbork on September 13, 1944, and thousands have claimed to be survivors of descendants who were transported on those trains. Each survivor will receive 15,000 euros (U.S. $17,000) while between 5,000 and 7,000 euros will go to children and widowed spouses of those applying for reparations.

Extorting millions of euros from a company that realized the equivalent of a few hundred thousand guilders in "ill-gotten" revenues almost eight decades ago—probably barely enough to pay for the fuel and employee salaries—seems inconsistent with any semblance of fairness or equity. Moreover, awarding those sums to people who were never actual victims—and who are often unable to properly establish their victimhood—seems equally disconcerting.

But we must remember that the battle for "reparations" is not a discussion of right or wrong, nor a matter of justice or equity. If we acknowledge that the debate surrounding reparations in Europe is entirely political, then we should not be surprised if similar discussions in our own country will get even more insane. ❖

Hitler's Attempt to Reunite French POWs in Germany With Their Wives and Families

By Vincent Reynouard from *Sans Concession*

July 1942: This French gal was reunited with her husband in Germany after taking advantage of Hitler's offer to reunite families separated by war.

The following letter was received by Vrij Historisch Onderzoek (VHO), a Belgian group of fundamentalist Catholics and historians that has consistently refused to buckle to the pressure of the European Thought Police. TBR Contributing Editorial Board member Margaret Huffstickler thought it would be of interest to TBR readers so she graciously translated it for your edification. Understand that, in World War II, Germany captured somewhere around 2 million French soldiers in less than six weeks during the battle for France. Over 1.5 million of them were transferred to Germany to work mostly in Germany's agricultural sector to produce food for the population. This amounted to about 4% of the French population, or one in every seven Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 40. Rather than work them to death—as they would have been had they been captured by Josef Stalin, Adolf Hitler instead allowed them to be reunited with their wives in Germany—an extremely generous gesture considering France had declared war on Germany and had been completely defeated. Also note that in 1981, the author, Vincent Reynouard, was convicted and jailed in France under the Gayssot Act, which bans the publication or distribution of any materials denying the severity or accepted facts of the "Holocaust" or questioning the accuracy of mainstream claims of alleged German atrocities.

An issue of *Foyer-Travail* for January 1943 explains how wives can be reunited with their French POW husbands working in Germany. The headline reads: "If your husband is a prisoner, you can rejoin him in Germany."

Translation provided by Ms. Margaret Huffstickler

Dear Sirs:

One of my friends confided to me the following story. His father was taken prisoner in June 1940 when he was newly married. Not having the benefit of the *"Relève,"* (a system instituted in August 1942 in which the Germans agreed to free one French prisoner for every three French workers who volunteered for work in Germany) or any other form of clemency, he did not return to France until 1945. Now, his eldest son—my friend—was born in Tours in March of 1944. Since his parents rarely spoke about this period, he had hardly any information about the circumstances surrounding his conception. He was born on that date. That is all he knows. His father having died relatively early (at the end of the 1950s), he had not had occasion to speak with him about the details.

It was not until much later that he dared speak with his mother about it, pointing out to her that, in order to have been born in March of 1944, he must have been conceived in May or June 1943. Now, at that date, his father was separated from his mother by hundreds of miles. In order to dispel any suspicion of adultery, his mother confided to him that at the beginning of 1943 she had been able to live for some months with her husband, when she was a worker in Germany. It was during this time that he had been conceived. Afterwards his mother had returned to France for the birth.

My friend was never able to find out anything more and today he has doubts. Whence my question: Do you know anything about the case of wives being able to go and live with their husbands who were prisoners in Germany?

THE RESPONSE

Dear Sir:

Even though, in the absence of more precise documentation, we cannot be categorical, you can nevertheless reassure your friend. Yes, French women were able to join their husbands who were prisoners in Germany. It is an incontestable fact, even if it is hidden today because it does not contribute to smearing the vanquished.

In 1942, Hitler decided on a measure "authorizing the wives of [French] prisoners to join their husbands in Germany, under the sole

At left and below, French ladies on their way to rejoin their POW husbands in Germany. All French wives who wanted to reunite with their prisoner husbands in Germany could sign a spousal contract, starting in 1942. If they got pregnant, however, they did have to return to France to have the baby. Later, Hitler even allowed other family members to be near their extended relations.

condition that the former sign a contract to work for companies in Germany." [Known as *Foyer-Travail* or "Home and Work."—Ed.][1]

That is how the "spousal contract" was instituted. The conditions were the following:

• The opportunity to re-establish their matrimonial household is provided to prisoners of war who work in German agricultural or industrial firms. Consequently, wives (legitimate or living as husband and wife) of prisoners of war may request to sign a special work contract called a "spousal contract" to work in German companies.

• The wife of the prisoner will be sent, insofar as possible, to work in the same firm where her husband is employed. If that is impossible, she will be sent to work in another company—on condition, however, that a common and private domicile can be arranged for the couple, at either the husband's or the wife's workplace.

• If, in spite of all efforts, a common lodging cannot be found, the plan is to transfer the prisoner of war [the husband] to a firm where cohabitation will be possible.

• The wife will indicate her desire to go live in Germany with her husband by signing a "spousal contract" in the German placement office. On a special form the applicant will give her name and address and indicate her profession and the position or positions previously occupied.

• The "spousal contract" will be valid for a minimum of one year. The general conditions of work are those of French civilian workers in Germany. However, the form specifies that the job will be either in the company where the prisoner-husband is working or in a nearby firm, making possible a common domicile.

• Once the form is signed, the wife herself sends it to her husband in Germany. The latter expressly indicates his agreement on the second page of the form.

Once the husband's authorization is obtained, the *Arbeitsamt* (local employment office) verifies the availability of a position for the wife and the feasibility of the spouses' cohabitation. If this inquiry reveals that a common lodging can be assured, the *Arbeitsamt* certifies it and immediately notifies the German military authorities in France.

• The German placement office then notifies the wife of the availability of her employment in Germany and the departure takes place in the usual way after the medical exam.

• If, on the contrary, the inquiry reveals that common housing cannot be assured, the German placement office notifies the wife that her departure must be delayed.[2]

Five months later, the *Foyer-Travail* office informed the program candidates that two events would terminate work contracts:

1) The liberation of the French prisoner;

2) In case of the pregnancy of the wife, she consequently would be authorized to return to France for the birth.[3]

Your friend's mother very likely had signed a "spousal contract" at the beginning of 1943. She found herself pregnant five or six months later, hence her return to France to have the baby—your friend.

NOT ONLY WIVES . . .

In their correspondence, however, prisoners of war did not have the right to indicate either the number of their internment camp or their place of work. Therefore, any requests for spousal reunion were very difficult.

Faced with a growing number of requests, in April of 1943 the German authorities made two new gestures:

1) They allowed "French prisoners of war to indicate to those of their relations who want to travel to Germany, not only the number of their internment camp, but also their place of work."

2) At the same time they gave instructions to the German placement office in France to "do everything necessary so that, insofar as possible, volunteer workers will be placed in proximity to the work place of their imprisoned relatives."[4]

Not surprisingly, these two gestures by the Führer are totally hidden today. Of course, some might argue that in Hitler's mind it was not a question of being generous, but of convincing the maximum number of French to go to work in Germany. This is undeniable.

However, I respond that if, in fact, the Nazis were lawless barbarians[5] they wouldn't have employed measures that required more work (considering requests for spousal reunion, inquiring about the possibility of assuring the husband and wife their own household, making the changes needed to permit such a living arrangement etc). Given their desperate need of workers—for the war they were engaged in was a fight to the death—they would simply have scooped up the wives and relatives of prisoners and sent them to Germany without worrying about reuniting them with their imprisoned relatives.

In 1942 the German government had the means to do that. They did not do it. To the brutal method they preferred the gentle method, carried out through generous measures.[6] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *Foyer-Travail* ("Home and Work"; an informational publication of the government), January 1943, article entitled: *"Si votre mari est prisonnier"* ("If Your Husband Is a Prisoner").

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Foyer-Travail*, May 1943, page entitled: "*L'actualité ouvrière*" ("Worker News").

4 *Ibid.*

5 Like Josef Stalin, who used slave laborers harshly and by the millions.

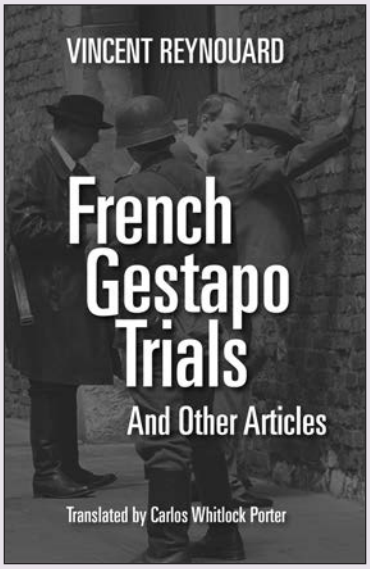
6 Compare this to the way the Germans were treated in 1945-1950 by the victors of World War II.

Vincent Reynouard is a French Revisionist from Normandy who has an engineering degree and was a very popular math teacher until his views on WWII led to his firing. After a stint in prison, he fled to England, where "Holocaust denial" *per se* is not yet completely illegal.

Margaret Huffstickler is a longtime TBR writer, translator (from French, German and Spanish) and also an opera singer who has performed at the Kennedy Center and the Washington Opera Society. She lives on Lake Superior in northern Michigan. Although she would object to our telling you, she is currently battling a malignant form of cancer. Words of encouragement and support only can be directed to her at margaret_huffstickler@yahoo.com.

French Gestapo Trials and Other Articles
A book by Vincent Reynouard

By Vincent Reynouard. Translated by Carlos Porter. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo—the German secret police of the Third Reich—nothing but lies and overexaggerated atrocity yarns? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Vincent Reynouard has taken the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly embellished, proving the Nuremberg Trials were a complete sham. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com to order. (Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)



The Halls of Hell:
Life in Postwar Germany

A black page is in America's history, even if it isn't in the "official" history books. The torture carried out by U.S. soldiers and intelligence agencies upon Muslim prisoners at Abu Ghraib—many of them completely innocent of any crime against anyone—at the behest of the U.S. government was a disgusting chapter in American history. (It may be going on somewhere in the world right now. We aren't sure.). But this kind of outrage goes back even further in our history to the aftermath of World War II and the treatment of Germans after World War II. Welcome to "the Halls of Hell."

By Thomas Goodrich

Many Americans imagine Uncle Sam's exploits in torture began with Abu Ghraib. You remember Abu Ghraib, don't you? That is the Iraqi prison where our "heroes" in U.S. Army intelligence were "fighting for our freedoms" by torturing naked prisoners with electricity, guard dogs and enough sexual sadism to satisfy the Marquis de Sade.

The fact is that the American love affair with torture got a rolling start just after WWII. It is a romance that continues to this very day. It has been said that screams of pain are the international language understood by all at these brutal torture fests scattered around the planet.

The below is an excerpt from my book, *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947*. The title of the chapter from which it is drawn is called, appropriately, "The Halls of Hell."

* * *

> [W]e were wakened by the sound of tires screeching, engines stopping abruptly, orders yelled, general din, and a hammering on the window shutters. Then the intruders broke through the door, and we saw Americans with rifles who stood in front of our bed and shone lights at us. None of them spoke German, but their gestures said: "Get dressed; come with us immediately." This was my fourth arrest.[1]

Thus wrote Leni Riefenstahl, a talented young woman who was perhaps the world's greatest filmmaker. Because her epic documentaries—*Triumph of the Will* and *Olympia*—seemed paeans to not only Germany, but National Socialism, and because of her close relationship with an admiring Adolf Hitler, Leni was of more than passing interest to the Allies. Though false, rumors also hinted that the attractive, sometimes-actress was also a "mistress of the devil"—that she and Hitler were lovers.[2]

"Neither my husband nor my mother nor any of my three assistants had ever joined the Nazi Party, nor had any of us been politically active," said the confused young woman. "No charges had ever been filed against us, yet we were at the mercy of the [Allies] and had no legal protection of any kind."[3] Soon after Leni's fourth arrest came a fifth.

> The jeep raced along the autobahns until, a few hours later . . . I was brought to the Salzburg Prison; there an elderly prison matron rudely pushed me into the cell, kicking me so hard that I fell to the ground; then the door was locked. There were two other women in the dark, barren room, and one of them, on her knees, slid about the floor, jabbering confusedly; then she began to scream, her limbs writhing hysterically. She seemed to have lost her mind. The other woman crouched on her bunk, weeping to herself.[4]

As Leni and others quickly dis-

German children displaying surrender flag in Sogel, Germany, on April 10, 1945. This flag would in no way protect the women and girls inside the house from repeated sexual abuse, however.

covered, the "softening up" process began soon after arrival at an Allied prison. When Ernst von Salomon, his Jewish girlfriend and fellow prisoners reached an American holding pen near Munich, the men were promptly led into a room and brutally beaten by military police. With his teeth knocked out and blood spurting from his mouth, von Salomon moaned to a gum-chewing officer,"You are no gentlemen." The remark brought only a roar of laughter from the attackers."No, no, no!" the GIs grinned. "We are Mississippi boys!" In another room, military policemen raped the women at will while leering soldiers watched from windows.[5]

After such savage treatment, the feelings of despair only intensified once the captives were crammed into cells. "The people had been standing there for three days, waiting to be interrogated," remembered a German physician ordered to treat prisoners in the Soviet Zone.

> At the sight of us, a pandemonium broke out which left me helpless. … As far as I could gather, the usual senseless questions were being reiterated: Why were they there, and for how long? They had no water and hardly anything to eat. They wanted to be let out more often than once a day. … A great many of them have dysentery so badly that they can no longer get up.[6]

"Young Poles made fun of us," said a woman from her cell in the same zone."[They] threw bricks through the windows, paper bags with sand, and skins of hares filled with excrement. We did not dare to move or offer resistance, but huddled together in the farthest corner, in order not to be hit, which could not always be avoided. … [W]e were never free from torments."[7]

"For hours on end I rolled about on my bed, trying to forget my surroundings," recalled Riefenstahl, "but it was impossible."

> The mentally disturbed woman kept screaming—all through the night; but even worse were the yells and shrieks of men from the courtyard, men who were being beaten, screaming like animals. I subsequently found out that a company of SS men was being interrogated. They came

for me the next morning, and I was taken to a padded cell where I had to strip naked, and a woman examined every square inch of my body. Then I had to get dressed and go down to the courtyard, where many men were standing, apparently prisoners, and I was the only woman. We had to line up before an American guard who spoke German. The prisoners stood to attention, so I tried to do the same, and then an American came who spoke fluent German. He pushed a few people together, then halted at the first in our line.

"Were you in the party?" The prisoner hesitated for a moment, then said: "Yes." He was slugged in the face and spat blood.

The American went on to the next in line. "Were you in the party?" The man hesitated. "Yes or no?"

"Yes," he replied. And he too got punched so hard in the face that the blood ran out of his mouth. However, like the first man, he didn't dare resist. They didn't even instinctively raise their hands to protect themselves. They did nothing. They put up with the blows like dogs.

The next man was asked: "Were you in the party?" Silence. "Well?"

"No," he yelled, so no punch. From then on nobody admitted that he had been in the party, and I was not even asked.[8]

As the above case illustrated, there often was no rhyme or reason to the examinations; all seemed designed to force from the victim what the inquisitor wanted to hear, whether true or false. Additionally, many such "interrogations" were structured to inflict as much pain and suffering as possible. Explained one prisoner:

> The purpose of these interrogations is not to worm out of the people what they knew—which would be uninteresting anyway—but to extort from them special statements. The methods resorted to are extremely primitive; people are beaten up until they confess to having been members of the Nazi Party. … The authorities simply assume that, basically, everybody has belonged to the party. Many people die during and after these interrogations, while others, who admit at once their party membership, are treated more leniently.[9]

While vicious dogs snarled nearby, one of the officers screamed questions and accusations at Anna. If the answers were not those desired, "he kicked me in the back, and the other hit me."

"A young commissar, who was a great hater of the Germans, cross examined me," said Gertrude Schulz. "When he put the question: 'Frauenwerk [Women's Labor Service]?' I answered in the negative. Thereupon he became so enraged that he beat me with a stick, until I was black and blue. I received about 15 blows . . . on my left upper arm, on my back and on my thigh. I collapsed and, as in the case of the first cross-examination, I had to sign the questionnaire."[10]

"Both officers who took our testimony were former German Jews," reminisced a member of the women's SS, Anna Fest. While vicious dogs snarled nearby, one of the officers screamed questions and accusations at Anna. If the answers were not those desired, "he kicked me in the back, and the other hit me."

> They kept saying we must have been armed, have had pistols or so. But we had no weapons, none of us. ... I had no pistol. I couldn't say, just so they'd leave me in peace, "Yes, we had pistols." The same thing would happen to the next person to testify. ... [T]he terrible thing was, the German men had to watch. That was a horrible, horrible experience. … That must have been terrible for them. When I went outside, several of them stood there with tears running down their cheeks. What could they have done? They could do nothing.[11]

Not surprisingly, with beatings, rape, torture and death facing them, few victims failed to "confess" and most gladly inked their name to any scrap of paper shown them. Some, like Anna, tried to resist. Such recalcitrance was almost always of short duration, however. Generally, after enduring blackened eyes, broken bones, electric shock to breasts—or, in the case of men, smashed testicles—only those who died during torture failed to sign confessions.

Alone, surrounded by sadistic hate, utterly bereft of law, many victims understandably escaped by taking their own lives. Like tiny islands in a vast sea of hate, however, miracles did occur. As he limped painfully back to his prison cell, one *Wehrmacht* officer reflected on the insults, beatings and tortures he had endured and contemplated suicide.

> I could not see properly in the semi-darkness and missed my open cell door. A kick in the back, and I was sprawling on the floor. As I raised myself, I said to myself I could not, should not accept this humiliation. I sat on my bunk. I had hidden a razor blade that would serve to open my veins. Then I looked at the New Testament and found these words in the Gospel of St. John: "Without me ye can do nothing." Yes. You can mangle this poor body—I looked down at the running sores on my legs—but myself, my honor, God's image that

is in me, you cannot touch. This body is only a shell, not my real self. Without Him, without the Lord, my Lord, ye can do nothing. New strength seemed to rise in me. I was pondering over what seemed to me a miracle when the heavy lock turned in the cell door. A very young American soldier came in, put his finger to his lips to warn me not to speak.

"I saw it," he said. "Here are baked potatoes." He pulled the potatoes out of his pocket and gave them to me, and then went out, locking the door behind him.[12] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Leni Riefenstahl, *A Memoir* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), 308.

2 *Ibid.*, 327.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, 309.

5. Douglas Botting, *From the Ruins of the Reich—Germany,1945–1949* (New York: Crown, 1985), 263.

6 Hans Graf Von Lehndorff, *Token of a Covenant—Diary of an East Prussian Surgeon, 1945-47* (Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1964), 128–129.

7 Theodor Schieder, ed. *The Expulsion of the German Population from the Territories East of the Oder-Neisse Line—Documents on the Expulsion of the Germans from Eastern-Central-Europe, vol. I* (Bonn: Federal Ministry for Expellees, Refugees and War Victims), 258.

8 Riefenstahl, *Memoir*, 310.

9 Von Lehndorff, *Token*, 127.

10 Schieder, *Expulsion*, 173.

11 Alison Owings, *Frauen—German Women Recall the Third Reich (*New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1994), 335, 336.

12 Wilfried Strik-Strikfeldt, *Against Stalin and Hitler* (New York: John Day Co., 1973), 243.

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Diese Schandtaten: Eure Schuld!
Ihr habt ruhig zugesehen und es stillschweigend geduldet.
Das ist Eure große Schuld - ihr seid mitverantwortlich für diese grausamen Verbrechen!

The Mass Guilt Campaign Begins

As soon as the Allied occupation of Germany began, so did a mass propaganda campaign designed to instill "collective guilt" on the German population for its alleged participation by willful ignorance of the "atrocities" committed by the Third Reich. Above is a reproduction of one of those posters, which was placed in public areas for all German civilians to see. Below is the English translation of that circular:

"These atrocities: your fault!

"In 12 years the Nazi criminals have tortured and murdered millions of Europeans. Men, women and children were hunted and tortured to death by Hitler's brutish henchmen simply because they were Jews, Czechs, Russians, Poles or French.

"You quietly watched and tolerated it.

"Battle-hardened soldiers of the Allies could not hide their disgust and outrage in the face of the gassed, charred and emaciated bodies of the victims in the concentration camps.

"In Buchenwald camp, according to German camp reports, 50,000 people were burned, shot, hanged.

"In Dachau, American soldiers found 50 wagons with rotting corpses. Since the beginning of this year, 10,000 people there succumbed to their tortures.

"In Belsen, British troops found torture chambers, incinerators, gallows and whipping posts. 30,000 people died there.

"In Gardelegen, Nordhausen, Ohrdruf, Erla, Mauthausen, Vaihingen, countless forcibly displaced persons and political prisoners fell victim to an inferno the likes of which have never been seen in world history!

"You have watched idly. Why did you not rouse the German conscience with any word of protest, with any cry of outrage?

"This is your great guilt—you are jointly responsible for these gruesome crimes!"

The Criminal Sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*

The *Titanic*: 1,517 dead. The *Lusitania: 1,198 dead.* Ever heard of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*? To this day, the deliberate sinking of this massive refugee ship filled with women and children remains not only the worst nautical disaster in human history but one of the most heartless and sadistic (and forgotten) war crimes ever.

Capt. Friedrich Petersen of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* at the time of the Soviet attack.

By Thomas Goodrich

It was the last, terrible winter of World War II. For millions of Germans cut off on the Baltic coast by the rapid Red Army advance, only one avenue of escape remained open—the sea. Even here, however, Allied aircraft controlled the skies above and Soviet submarines prowled unseen below. In the various ports along the coast, thousands upon thousands of ragged, frozen refugees pressed to the water's edge in hopes of landing a spot on one of the few vessels available. The numbers were so great and the fear so consuming that efforts to board when ships did dock often resembled riots.

"The crush to get on board was just terrible," a witness wrote from Pillau. "I saw a pram being squeezed out of all recognition by the pushing masses. One old man fell into the water, and there was nothing one could do in the crush—also it was so cold he would have died on hitting the water," the witness lamented.

Because armed guards had orders to evacuate as many women and children as possible, babies were used like tickets, with half-crazed mothers tossing infants down to relatives on the pier. Some children landed safely; some did not.

If anything, the situation at Gotenhafen was even more horrific. As the *Wilhelm Gustloff* made ready to take on passengers in late January 1945, the ship's crew was stunned by what they saw. "There must have been 60,000 people on the docks," remembered a ship engineer, Walter Knust. "[A]s soon as we let down the gangways people raced forward and pushed their way in. In the confusion a lot of children got separated from their parents. Either the kids got on board, leaving their parents on the harbor or the children were left behind as their parents got pushed forward by the throng."

A former cruise liner designed to accommodate 2,000 passengers and crew, by the time the *Gustloff* cast ropes on January 30, the beautiful white ship had taken on at least 8,000 refugees—maybe many more. Even so, as she backed away from port, her path was blocked by smaller craft jammed with people.

"Take us with you," the refugees cried. "Save the children!"

"We put down nets, and everybody on the small ships scrambled up as best they could," said the *Gustloff*'s radio operator, Rudi Lange. "As we got under way I think I remember being told by one of the ship's officers to send a signal that another 2,000 people had come aboard," thus 10,000 to 12,000 people

A painting by Klaus-Rainer Forst depicts refugees lined up to board the *Wilhelm Gustloff* at Gotenhafen (present-day Gdynia, Poland), East Prussia. Modern-day estimates indicate that possibly as many as 11,000 people might have been packed aboard the passenger liner, which had been converted to a hospital ship. [See Philip Rife's article on "Operation Hannibal" in the January/February 2014 edition of TBR.—Ed.]

may have been aboard the liner.

That black, stormy night, as she struggled through high winds and heavy, ice-filled waves, the *Gustloff*'s ventilation and plumbing systems failed utterly. Strained far beyond its limits, the tightly sealed ship filled with a hot, nauseating stench of urine, excrement and vomit. The groans and screams of severely wounded soldiers and the wails of separated families added to the ghastly horror. But the worst was yet to come. At approximately 9 pm, the passengers on the *Gustloff* were rocked by three heavy jolts.

"Vroom—Vroom—Vroom! That's what it sounded like," recalled a young boy upon hearing the torpedoes.

"I heard [the] explosions," wrote engineer Knust, "and I knew what had happened at once, because the engines stopped, and then I saw a rush of water through the engine room. First the ship lurched to starboard under the force of the blast. Then she rose and began listing to port. I put on my shoes and jacket and hurried out into the corridor."

Panic stricken, thousands below deck stampeded through the narrow passageways crushing and clawing others in an attempt to reach the lifeboats. "People were rushing about and screaming. Alarm bells shrilled," remembered one terrorized passenger.

"We struggled through the crowd to one of the boats," said Paula Knust, wife of the ship's officer. "It was so cold as the wind hit us. I was wearing only slacks and a blouse and blazer. Already the ship had a heavy list. The waves seemed very high, and you cannot imagine how terrible it looked."

Most lifeboats were frozen solid. Even those that could be freed were mishandled in the panic and spilled their screaming occupants into the black sea. Walter and Paula Knust grappled with one boat that did manage to get away. "As we hit the water," the husband recalled, "I could see people leaping from the side of the ship into the sea. I thought those who escaped drowning would freeze to death. It was so cold." Indeed, the water was so frigid that those who leaped overboard might just as well have jumped into boiling oil or acid for their chances of sur-

vival were almost as slim. In seconds, minutes at most, the struggling swimmers were dead.

While loudspeakers blared words of comfort—"The ship will not sink. Rescue ships are on the way"—thousands of freezing people pressed along the decks. Convinced that the sealed bulkheads had held and that indeed, the ship would not sink, many passengers fled indoors once more to escape the razor-sharp winds and minus 20-degree temperature. The respite proved brief, however.

At 10 o'clock a heavy tremor ripped the *Gustloff* as the bulkheads broke and the sea rushed in. Within seconds, the big ship began to roll on its side. Sixteen-year-old Eva Luck was in the ballroom with her mother and little sister:

> [S]uddenly the whole music room tilted, and a great cry went up from all the people there. They literally slid in a heap along the angled deck. A grand piano at one end went berserk and rolled across the crowded room, crushing women and children in its path and scattering others before it. Finally it smashed into the port bulkhead with a discordant roar as though a giant fist had hit all the keys at once.

Elsewhere, other victims went crashing through glass-enclosed decks into the sea. Amid the screams, sirens and roar of rushing water, gunshots sounded throughout the doomed ship as those trapped below committed suicide.

Miraculously escaping the ballroom with the help of a sailor, Eva Luck's family frantically tried to escape:

> My mother had forgotten to put her shoes on, and I moved clumsily on high heels toward the iron rungs of the ladder going up the ship's inside. People around us were falling about as the ship moved, but I was able to grasp the rungs and haul up my little sister. ... My mother followed us to the upper deck. When we got there, it was terrible. I saw with horror that the funnel was lying almost parallel with the sea. People were jumping in. I could hear the ship's siren and felt the ice-cold water around my legs. I reached out to try and grab my sister. I felt nothing but the water as it swept me out and over the side.

Even as she went under, they were screaming. Around us were people swimming, or just floating in the sea. I can still see their hands grasping at the sides of our boat. It was too full to take on any more.

Fortunately for Eva and a few others, the force of the flooding water freed a number of life rafts. As survivors scrambled aboard, the *Gustloff* began her swift descent. "Suddenly," remembered a woman in a lifeboat, "it seemed that every light in the ship had come on. The whole ship was blazing with lights, and her sirens sounded out over the sea."

Paula Knust also watched the drama:

> I cannot forget the loud clear sound of the siren as the *Gustloff* with all her lights on made the final plunge. I could clearly see the people still on board the *Gustloff* clinging to the rails. Even as she went under they were still hanging on and screaming. All around us were people swimming, or just floating in the sea. I can still see their hands grasping at the sides of our boat. It was too full to take on any more.

When rescue ships reached the scene, they pulled from the icy waters a mere 900 survivors. All others—an estimated 8,000-9,000 people, half of them children—were lost.

Even then, however, the nightmare did not end. When rescue vessels touched land, scores of victims were disembarked at Gotenhafen. Thus, in less than 24 hours, after a harrowing night of incredible terror, some refugees found themselves on the very docks they had hoped to leave, once again searching desperately for a way to escape the rampaging Red Army.

* * *

Postscript: Although it suffered the greatest loss of life, during that last terrible winter of the war the *Wilhelm Gustloff* was only one among many refugee ships deliberately sunk by Soviet submarines and Allied aircraft. And though one of the worst, this Baltic maritime massacre of primarily women, children and the elderly, was merely one among numerous Allied war crimes committed during the so-called "Good War."[1] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 See TBR, January/February 2014 for more.

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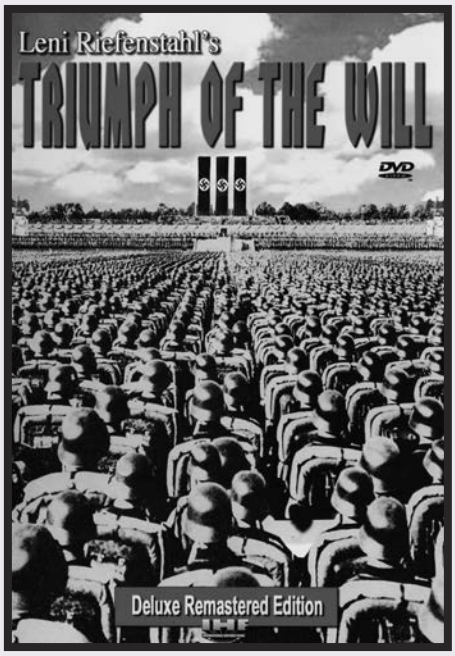
Triumph of the Will DVD

Leni Riefenstahl's "Triumph of the Will" remastered DVD with bonus features!

Now you can see what many filmmakers have called the greatest propaganda film of all time—Ms. Leni Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*

Triumph of the Will (*Triumph Des Willens*), created by Leni Riefenstahl in 1935, generated perhaps the greatest moral and legal controversy in the history of cinema. It is now available, complete and uncut, from The Barnes Review. The subject of the film is the 1934 Nazi Party convention. Staged annually at Nuremburg, the convention was a series of speeches by German leaders, reviews of their uniformed followers, and mass rallies involving thousands of people. Although Riefenstahl's work has been labeled a Nazi propaganda film, it is actually the filming of a propaganda subject by a non-Nazi, a woman whose appointment by Hitler to make the film was resented by the propagandists in the Nazi hierarchy.

The result is a fascinating expression of one individual's impression of the Hitler movement. Riefenstahl's film pioneered many dramatic techniques of film direction and editing that have effectively translated to the screen all the joy, the unrestrained emotion and the awesome power which characterized the Nazi rallies. The complete dominance of one man's personality throughout the film, as well as over an entire nation, is more forcefully conveyed to the viewer in *Triumph of the Will* than in any other film or book in existence about the Third Reich. Even today,



Triumph of the Will is considered a masterpiece—an extraordinary blend of inspired art, direction and cinematography.

Now, the classic film has been digitally remastered and expanded with numerous features. Note that the German dialogue has switchable English and Spanish subtitles.

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  - Making of the Film
  - Personalities and Locations
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- **Original Third Reich Photo Book:** "Nurnberg 1934" on the Reich's Party Convention. Digital audio-visual book with English narration—nine minutes.

TWO BONUS SHORTS

- **Day of Freedom: Our Armed Forces** (*Tag Der Freiheit: Unsere Wehrmacht*), Leni Riefenstahl's complement to *Triumph of the Will*. ***Now complete and uncut!*** Restored with a recently discovered 10-minute middle reel, which includes, according to Riefenstahl, one of her best-filmed Hitler speeches—26 minutes.
- ***Genesis of the Triumph***, a new IHF featurette overview of the events leading to Hitler taking power and the significance of the Nuremberg Party Convention. A comprehensive look at precisely what takes place in *Triumph of the Will*, including novel facts about Riefenstahl's film editing—23 minutes.

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The Red Ransacking of the Reich
The Trophy Affair

Introduction by Michael Walsh

In terms of material wealth, Adolf Hitler's Germany was second only to the United States and was thus ripe for a plunder fest without equal after it was defeated. A taboo topic avoided by court historians and corporate media is the malevolent ransacking of the defeated Reich from May 1945 by the three conquering empires: Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The presumption of eventual victory followed by the prospect for plunder led to the loss of tens of millions of lives. This was due to the rapacious Allies spurning numerous sensible peace offers by the beleaguered Reich.

Though none of the major Allied leaders ever mentioned the systematic genocide of inmates at alleged "death camps" in their memoirs, they were fully aware that their incessant bombing campaigns were making it impossible for the Germans to provide the food and medical care necessary to keep these prisoners alive.

This being known, then surely a peaceful settlement to the conflict could have saved millions of lives. This suggests that these inmates were sacrificed to ensure the victorious powers the opportunity to ransack the Reich, not only of gold, silver, artworks and more, but also advanced scientific research conducted by the Reich.

The Lend Lease pact was signed by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's government before the United States conspired to enter the war, I believe so that the United States could grab its part of the plunder. The pact provided Soviet dictator Josef Stalin a blank check to ensure the survival of the Soviet Union. For this reason, the Soviets established the Trophy Brigades from as early as February 1943. The purpose of the Trophy Brigades was to join in the ransacking and steal as much as they could before the Western Allies took the lion's share of the spoils.

Every German home, thousands of factories, tens of thousands of cars, millions of potential slaves became prizes of war. Germany's merchant marine and manufacturing base became war booty. The ransacking of Germany by 1948 reduced the Reich to an empty shell.

By Michael Walsh

Upon the defeat of the Reich, the USSR created many new departments to deal with vastly changed circumstances. The terms agreed in the Yalta Agreement of February 1945 meant that the Soviet Union had illegally acquired 21 additional nations. Ironically, these included Poland, for whose territorial integrity, ostensibly, Britain had declared war. Estimates put the total death toll at about 50 million. The signatories of the disastrous Yalta Agreement were Soviet dictator Josef Stalin, Britain's unelected Prime Minister Winston Churchill and brain-addled U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

As a consequence of war, Bolshevik Occupied Russia (USSR) found itself wealthier not just from territorial acquisition but by opportunity for plunder from the defeated Reich and other surrendered nations. It was imperative that the plunder be accounted for and distributed according to the whims and prejudice of the various departments and courts.

The Soviets demanded a free hand. They and their British and American accomplices removed everything they could from defeated Germany. To the USSR were transported hundreds of thousands of

German railway wagons laden with everything from household goods to cars, factory machines, agricultural equipment and slaves destined for the scattered outposts of the Soviet Gulag. Everything the German nation possessed and had legally acquired, not just during the Reich but throughout German history, was plundered.

The plunder by ordinary soldiers of the Red Army was officially sanctioned. Already wearing British-supplied uniforms and boots, the rapacious hordes were given a free hand by high-placed military commanders. As a body, generals considered plunder without limit as a legitimate prize of war. Many officers boasted of their acquisitions, but many remained silent, being unsure as to how their piracy would be responded to. It would be fair to describe the plundering hierarchy as a den of brigands making deals between themselves.

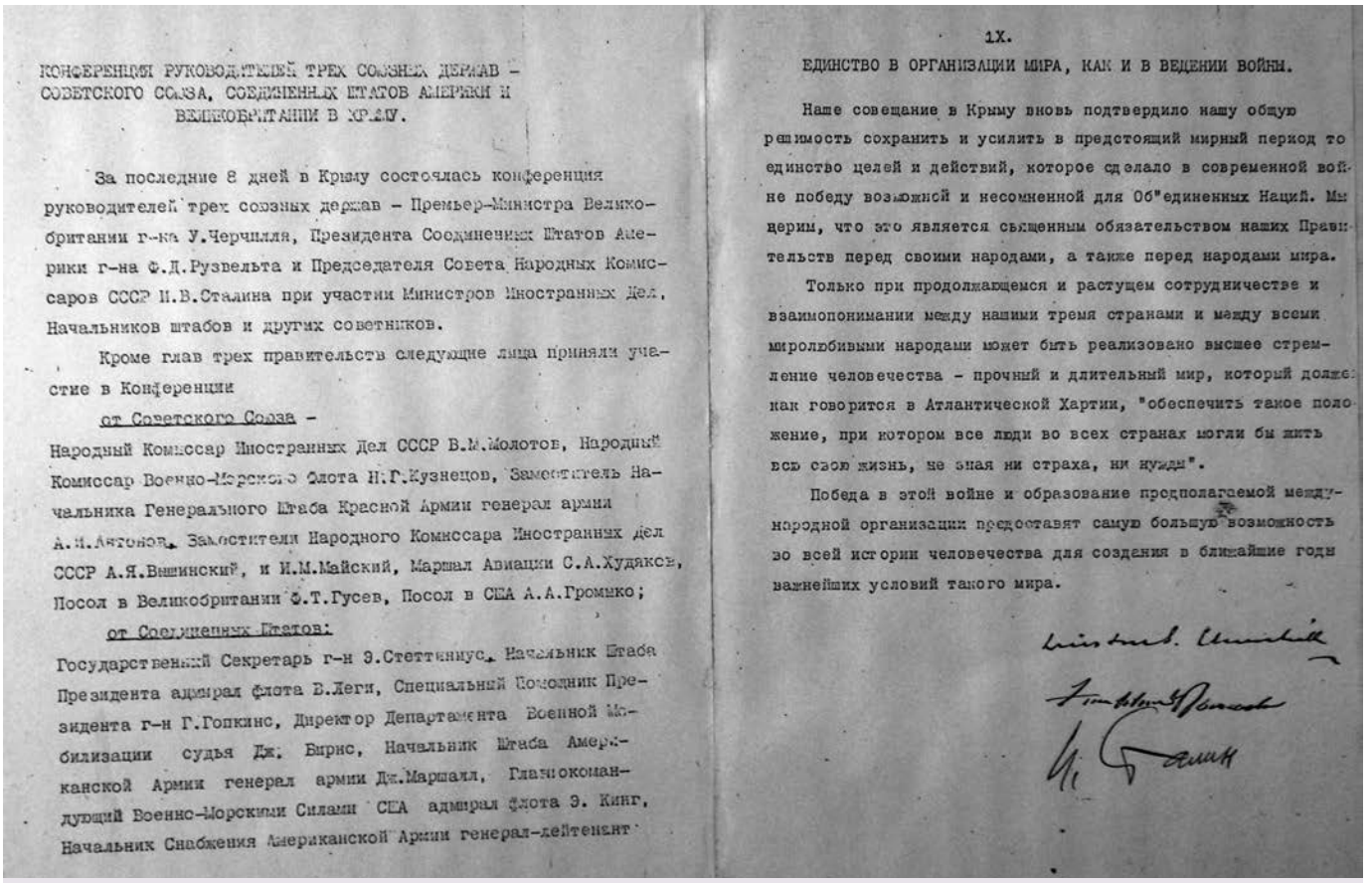
For a time, Stalin turned a blind eye to the plunder and bartering going on among his commanders. But, aware of what was going on under his nose, he typically took names to keep everyone on the hook and selectively punished any whose avarice went too far.

THE TROPHY CASE

The Trophy Case or Generals Case (1946-1954) was a campaign mounted by state security organizations to ferret out the truth about the high-level looting. Headed by Minister of State Security (MGB) Viktor Abakumov, its procedures were based on Stalin's personal instructions. The ultimate purpose of the court cases was to identify just how much the Soviet generals had stolen for themselves.

All were incriminated—marshals and generals, the "flower of the nation" and pride of the Soviet Union,

The image from left to right depicts Viktor Abakumov, Vsevolod Merkulov and Lavrentiy Beria. Though they might all appear to be *tovarishchi* (comrades) in this painting, Beria and Merkulov were the bitter enemies of Abakumov. Merkulov was the head of the NKGB (the People's Commissariat for State Security) from February to July 1941, and again from April 1943 to March 1946. Beria was the head of the notorious NKVD (the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) and Merkulov was one of his so-called "Georgian mafia." "Using the well-known [and] provocative case of Gen. [Aleksey] Shakhurin against me," Merkulov said, "Abakumov in May 1946 became the minister of state security of the USSR." Merkulov may be best known for a letter he wrote to his boss, Beria, on October 2, 1944, revealing the clandestine cooperation the USSR had received from a top American scientist in the U.S. atomic program who was secretly helping the Soviets develop a nuclear bomb.



КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЕЙ ТРЕХ СОЮЗНЫХ ДЕРЖАВ – СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА, СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ И ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ В КРЫМУ.

За последние 8 дней в Крыму состоялась конференция руководителей трех союзных держав – Премьер-Министра Великобритании г-на У.Черчилля, Президента Соединенных Штатов Америки г-на Ф.Д.Рузвельта и Председателя Совета Народных Комиссаров СССР И.В.Сталина при участии Министров Иностранных Дел, Начальников штабов и других советников.

Кроме глав трех правительств следующие лица приняли участие в Конференции

от Советского Союза –

Народный Комиссар Иностранных Дел СССР В.М.Молотов, Народный Комиссар Военно-Морского Флота Н.Г.Кузнецов, Заместитель Начальника Генерального Штаба Красной Армии генерал армии А.И.Антонов, Заместитель Народного Комиссара Иностранных дел СССР А.Я.Вышинский, и И.М.Майский, Маршал Авиации С.А.Худяков, Посол в Великобритании Ф.Т.Гусев, Посол в США А.А.Громыко;

от Соединенных Штатов:

Государственный Секретарь г-н Э.Стеттиниус, Начальник Штаба Президента адмирал флота В.Леги, Специальный Помощник Президента г-н Г.Гопкинс, Директор Департамента Военной Мобилизации судья Дж. Бирнс, Начальник Штаба Американской Армии генерал армии Дж.Маршалл, Главнокомандующий Военно-Морскими Силами США адмирал флота Э. Кинг, Начальник Снабжения Американской Армии генерал-лейтенант

IX.

ЕДИНСТВО В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ МИРА, КАК И В ВЕДЕНИИ ВОЙНЫ.

Наше совещание в Крыму вновь подтвердило нашу общую решимость сохранить и усилить в предстоящий мирный период то единство целей и действий, которое сделало в современной войне победу возможной и несомненной для Об"единенных Наций. Мы верим, что это является священным обязательством наших Правительств перед своими народами, а также перед народами мира.

Только при продолжающемся и растущем сотрудничестве и взаимопонимании между нашими тремя странами и между всеми миролюбивыми народами может быть реализовано высшее стремление человечества – прочный и длительный мир, который должен, как говорится в Атлантической Хартии, "обеспечить такое положение, при котором все люди во всех странах могли бы жить всю свою жизнь, не зная ни страха, ни нужды".

Победа в этой войне и образование предполагаемой международной организации предоставят самую большую возможность во всей истории человечества для создания в ближайшие годы важнейших условий такого мира.

Shown here is a portion of the Russian version of the February 1945 Yalta Agreement signed by Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and a jubilant Josef Stalin. In the end, the fate of more than 20 nations was sealed on such matters as: world organization, what to do with the nations of "liberated" Europe, the status of France and China in the New Order, the dismemberment of Germany, zones of occupation of the former Reich, dispersal of German wealth, the use of German slave labor as a means of reparations payment, the disbursal of Poland and Yugoslavia, the new borders of Italy, Austria, Bulgaria and Romania, satisfaction of Greek territorial claims, the apprehension, punishment and/or execution of "Nazi war criminals," the future of Iran, the control of the Turkish Straits, and the future defeat of Japan.

the "victors of the Great Patriotic War." Many were not only household names in the USSR but were internationally acclaimed by Western governments and especially Western Allied media.

The impeached Red Army generals were regular delegates of various international conferences, government delegations and international congresses. These disgraced dignitaries included Marshal Georgy Zhukov, who today is still paraded by media as the hero of the Soviet war against Hitler's Germany. Almost as important and well known was Col. Gen. Ivan Serov, Soviet Armenian Air Marshal Sergei Khudyakov and many others.

Stalin was aware of his vulnerability. During the war, many high-placed commanders had rubbed shoulders, done deals, and conspired to jockey for positions of power. All were guilty of other offenses including plundering on a scale unknown in the history of warfare. Therefore, the exposure was mutual. The Soviet dictator's defensive strategy was to divide and conquer.

For a start, the notorious NKVD (*Narodny Komissariat Vnutrennih Del*) was divided into more manageable parts. From this state security apparatus Stalin created SMERSH as a means of gathering and managing military counterintelligence. SMERSH was the personal responsibility of the Soviet dictator, and all SMERSH operatives were accountable to him.

SMERSH anecdotally was derived from a phrase translated as "Death to Spies." This was designed to be a counterintelligence unit within the Red Army to ensure the loyalty of the army's entire personnel.

The guileful Stalin, since paraded as "Uncle Joe" by Western media journalists, did not allow the grass to grow under his feet. Both the NKVD and the NKGB were converted into government ministries. One was

dubbed the Ministry for Internal Affairs (MVD) and the other became the Ministry for State Security (MGB). Under the direction of Lavrentiy Beria, the two again merged in 1953, and then Beria was placed under arrest and executed. The KGB took on the mantle of the NKGB/MGB and, in 1954, separated from the reformed MVD.

Stalin made Col. Gen. Viktor Abakumov head of the MGB. The Soviet dictator was a devious manipulator and had a natural fondness for intrigue. Stalin would play off against each other the MVD (Beria, Ivan Alexandrovich Serov) and the MGB (Abakumov).

Under the direction of Abakumov, MGB operatives "untwisted" cases against the army generals and marshals and against generals of ministry of internal affairs (an interior ministry). These operatives attentively studied the dirty dealings of marshals and generals like Zhukov, Beria, Serov, Telegin, Sydnev, Kryukov and others.

Beria and Serov managed to wriggle out of responsibility as both reported highly secret information to Stalin. Consequently, all evidence of plunder was left lying in the archives. The cache included German gold, diamonds, jewelery and millions of German marks dismissed as "trifles."

Serov remained free, but Stalin had already decided to remove Zhukov from the post of chief of land forces. Instead, the marshal was appointed commander of troops stationed in Odessa (1946-48) and later enlarged to include the Ural military districts (1948-1953).

On July 4, 1951, head of the Ministry of State Security Col. Gen. Abakumov, who had earlier carried out inquiries into the activities of Zhukov and Serov, was dismissed from all posts held. The officer put his feet up for a week and then put his hands up upon his being arrested July 12, 1951.

Staff working under the direction of Beria and Serov carried out their own searches and interrogations. Dog eats dog: Abakumov and staff were interrogated and forced to answer questions concerning NKVD investigations. The investigators and the arrested had changed places, but the interrogation protocols had not fundamentally changed. A huge cache of German gold, diamonds, necklaces and bracelets, paintings and tapestries was later found in the home of Gen. Abakumov. All had been looted from defeated Germany.

Among the crystal and porcelain ware, sparkling gold bars and jewels, gold and silver tableware, the NKVD investigators discovered a suitcase stuffed with German trouser suspenders. Surely the question must have been why a creature other than a centipede would require so many pairs of suspenders.

In 1954, when making his final statement before the court where-

Red Army Marshal Georgy Zhukov (right) with U.S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Red Army victory parade in Moscow following the defeat of the Third Reich. Marshal Zhukov (1896-1974) considered himself the main author of the "Great Victory" and viewed his authority as unassailable, despite a military career that, like Churchill's, was based mainly on myth, according to the long-known principle that the one who wins the war writes the history of it. In truth, Zhukov's only real distinction was as a looter. In a word, he was a uniformed professional marauder. Had the USSR—and indeed the countries of the Western Allies—been true democracies in which the law was separate from the state and applied without fear or favor, Marshal Zhukov would have been arrested and placed on trial for grievous plunder. It can be safely argued that the marshal of the Soviet Union, first deputy of the supreme commander-in-chief, became not only the main looter in the Red Army, but the greatest plunderer of all time for any nation.

upon he was sentenced to death, Abakumov insisted: "I did not do anything on my own account. Stalin gave me instructions, and I fulfilled them."

Following the suspicious death of Stalin on June 26, 1953, Lavrentiy Beria was arrested by Nikita Khrushchev, Vyacheslav Molotov and Georgy Malenkov. Beria and other defendants were sentenced to death on December 23, 1953. Beria, the former head of the dreaded NKVD, an organization that had martyred tens of millions of prisoners, mostly gulag slaves, was shot through the forehead by Gen. Pavel Batitsky.

His executioner had to stuff a rag into Beria's mouth to silence his bawling. His final moments bore great similarity to those of his own predecessor, NKVD Chief Nikolai Yezhov, who had begged for his life before his execution in 1940. The body of Beria was subsequently cremated. The remains were buried in a forest near Moscow.

The unfolding events were of political significance. The courage and sacrifice of many Soviet soldiers during the war was no secret. The avarice of their generals, on the other hand, aroused indignation when the people discovered that the military elite had gratified themselves with plunder far beyond their needs. This was hardly what they had been told they were fighting for, and resentment needed to be publicly addressed. The common soldiers had been told that they were fighting not for the enrichment of the bourgeoisie, as in the first world war. Obviously the Soviet leadership did not want families to believe that their loved ones had given their blood simply to place the trinkets of capitalists in the pockets of a few gluttonous generals.

The heroism of the Soviet soldiers was sold as a cause for socialist patriotism. It had turned out that loot was becoming the currency of the black market and was now subverting the conventional Soviet economy. It was a question of class struggle continuity, the intensification of that "as we move toward socialism," as Stalin surmised.

Stalin and the group gathered around him were able to respond to the challenge of the time. One manifestation of this struggle was the Trophy Case. It was important to Stalin to disgrace Zhukov and cleanse the echelon of top-level generals who had been caught enriching themselves. In this connection, it is remembered that the postwar reduction of the army by five times its WWII strength had been the responsibility of now-Minister of Defense Nikolai Bulganin. The new minister had no military experience and had no professional or personal relations with the sinful generals.

The main defendant in the Trophy Case was Marshal of the USSR Georgy Zhukov (1896-1974). He was summoned to appear before the Military Council on June 1, 1946.

It was afterward discovered that history's most inept military commander had been directly or indirectly the cause of more Russian deaths than had been the *Wehrmacht* and *Waffen* SS combined. Perhaps the medals pinned to his uniform were for his many wartime blunders. In the Western media, and of course Wikipedia, "the heroic and brilliant commander" Zhukov is still acclaimed as the marshal who defeated the Reich.

TRIAL OF THE VULTURES

COLONEL GENERALS

• Ivan Alexandrovich Serov (1905-1990): Since his appointment in June 1945, he acted as deputy supreme commander of the Soviet military administration in Germany for civil administration and had the authority of the NKVD as to the management of the Soviet forces of occupation in Germany.

• Alexei Ivanovich Shakhurin (1904-1975) was commissar of the Aviation Industry (1940-46).

• Vasiliy Nikolaevich Gordov (1896-1950) commanded the Stalingrad Front between July and August 1942. Gordov was the chief of staff of the 21st Army after Operation Barbarossa and was its commander from October 1941 during the battles that took place in Smolensk and during the Battle of Kiev. On November 5, 1946, he was dismissed. Arrested on January 12, 1948, Gordov was sentenced to death under Article 58 on Aug. 24, 1950 and executed on that day in Lefortovo Prison.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS

• Vasily Grigorievich Terentyev (1899-1957) was commander of the 70th Rifle Corps of the 49th Army of the 2nd Belorussian Front. He was arrested on November 1, 1948.

• Konstantin Fedorovich Telegin (1899-1981) was a Soviet general and a political officer. He was arrested on January 24, 1948.

• Lt. Gen. Leonid Fedorovich Minyuk (1900-1977) was a member of the CPSU (b) since 1925. A career military man and a Soviet veteran since 1918, he had served in the Red Army during the civil war (1917-1922). Minyuk was arrested on January 24, 1948.

• Lt. Gen. Vladimir Viktorovich Kryukov (1897-1959) was a Soviet military commander and Hero of Soviet Union. Kryukov was one of Georgy Zhukov's closest associates, and the husband of the Honored Artist of the RSFSR, Lidia Ruslanova. Kryukov was arrested on September 18, 1948.

• Grigory Ivanovich Kulik (1890-1950) was a Soviet military commander and marshal of the Soviet Union. He was arrested on January 24, 1948. On August 24, 1950, Kulik was shot. The body is buried at the Donskoy Cemetery in Moscow.

MAJOR GENERALS

• Philip Trofimovich Rybal'chenko (1898-1950) was a major general and was arrested on January 4, 1947. Rybal'chenko was shot on Au-

gust 25, 1950. Again, his remains were interred at Moscow's Donskoy Cemetery. According to other sources, the date and place of his death was said to be March 6, 1953 in the city of Kuibyshev, now named Samara.

• Alexei Matveevich Sidnev (1907-1958) was an employee of the Soviet state security organs. Given the rank of major general, he was a member of the CPSU (b) since 1931. Sidnev was a chief of the Operations Sector ministry of interior in Berlin; he was arrested in December 1947.

• Grigory Akimovich Bezhanov (Grigor Ovakimovich Bezhanyan) (1897-1965) was a major general and was one of the leading figures of the NKVD and minister of state security for Kabardian ASSR. He was chief of operations in the ministry of interior in Thuringia (Germany) and was arrested in December 1947.

• Sergey Alekseevich Klepov (Klyopov) (1900-1972) was one of the leading figures of the NKVD. He was a member of the CPSU (b) (1923). He was also chief of operations in the Soviet Occupied Zone with the ministry of interior in Saxony. Klepov was arrested in December 1947.

• Alexander Alexandrovich Novikov (1900-1976) was the chief air marshal of the Soviet air force during Russia's involvement in WWII. In 1946-1952 he was imprisoned on the authorization of A.A. Cheptsov on trumped-up charges dubbed the "Aviation Case." Novikov was sentenced to serve five years in prison on May 11, 1946, but served six.

The arrest of Novikov and Minister of Aviation Industry Shakhurin was sometimes attributed to the Novikov conflict with Vasily Stalin, the deceased son of Josef Stalin. Novikov was rehabilitated with the participation of Cheptsov and restored to his rank in 1953.

• Sergei Alexandrovich Khudyakov (born Armenak Khanferiants; 1902-1950) was a Soviet Armenian air marshal. On December 14, 1946, he was arrested in Chita and taken to Moscow. There, he was accused of having been recruited as a spy by the British secret service MI5. Parallel to this, an investigation was made into his involvement in stealing trophy property and valuables from a missing plane. The charges fell under Article 193-17 a.

The investigation lasted for more than four years and ended in 1949. He was sentenced to execution with confiscation of looted property on April 18, 1950. He was shot on the day of his sentence and his bullet-riddled remains interred at the Don Cemetery. ❖

Visitors to the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow take a look at a display of ancient German pottery with runic inscriptions. Many items, such as these, were looted from German museums by the Soviets during WWII, and the German government is still trying to recover them. In 1939, the Germans catalogued more than 7,300 paintings from, for instance, the Hohenzollern estates in Prussia. According to art experts, some 3,000 are still missing—and this does not include missing sculptures, porcelain works, musical instruments, clocks, silver objects including table settings, furniture, drawings, rare books and more. Works by such masters as Goya, Renoir, Daumier, Tintoretto, Corot and El Greco, among others—verified as the prewar possessions of such famed German art collectors as Bernhard Koehler, Otto Krebs and Otto Gerstenberg—are still on display in Russian museums. Many master paintings were ruined when marauding Soviet troops grabbed them, using them to decorate the exteriors of train cars and as table cloths. Still more went into the private collections of Soviet generals, who were later punished for their uncontrolled avarice.

Michael Walsh, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the postwar's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father was a U.S. national guardsman and an associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired Michael to match his colorful life. An international journalist and broadcaster, he was voted writer of the year by *Euro Weekly News*. Semi-retired, Michael lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 39 books—and counting. Mike has many of these books available online at:

http://EuropeansWorldwide.wordpress.com

Order his new book on the topic of this article—the looting of the Reich, entitled *Red Brigands: To the Winner Goes All.* Search for it on Amazon.com.

SEROV

SHAKHURIN

GORDOV

State Security Gen. Ivan Alexandrovich Serov was a prominent leader of Soviet security and intelligence agencies. Serov was head of the KGB between March 1954 and December 1958, as well as head of the GRU between 1958 and 1963. He was deputy commissar of the NKVD under Lavrentiy Beria. He also played a key role in the political intrigues after Stalin's death. Serov helped create and oversee the management of a variety of secret police forces based in Central and Eastern Europe after these countries were surrendered to the USSR by Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt. Gen. Serov played an important and disgraceful role in crushing the Hungarian uprising in 1956. Gen. Serov headed both the political intelligence agency (KGB) and the military intelligence agency (GRU). This made him unique in Soviet/Russian history. Inside the Soviet security forces, Ivan Alexandrovich Serov was widely known for boasting to his colleagues that he could "break every bone in a man's body without killing him." He was never punished for his looting.

Alexei Ivanovich Shakhurin (1904-1975). Commissar of Aviation Industry Shakhurin (from 1940 to 1946) appropriated for his personal use seven top-quality German automobiles. He was also provided with a plundered saloon, previously used by Hitler's elected ministers.

Vasiliy Nikolaevich Gordov (1896-1950) commanded the Stalingrad front between July and August 1942. He was chief of staff of the 21st Army after Operation Barbarossa. He was then appointed its commander from October 1941, and saw action during the Battle of Smolensk and the Battle of Kiev. On November 5, 1946, Gordov was dismissed and later arrested on January 12, 1948 for looting. He was sentenced to death under Article 58 on August 24, 1950 and executed on that same day in Lefortovo Prison.

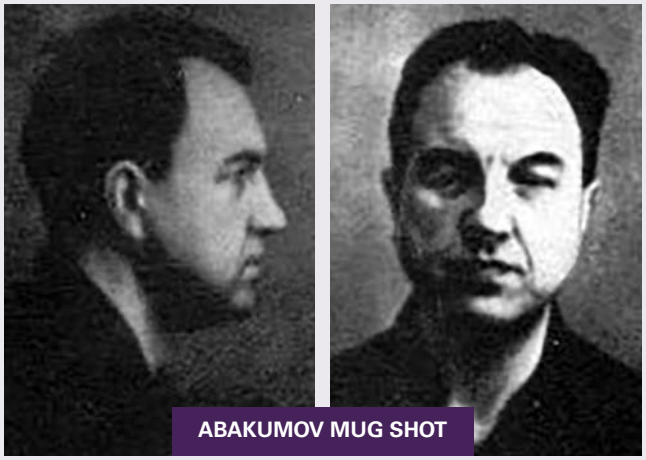
SIDNEV

Head of Operational Sector of Interior Ministry in Soviet Occupied Berlin, Maj. Gen. Alexei Sidnev claimed for his personal use nearly 100 gold and platinum products, among which was a unique handbag made of pure gold. He also stole 600 silver forks and spoons, five unique tapestries, 50 carpets, 32 fur coats, 1,500 yards of fabric, 296 pieces of clothing, 78 pairs of shoes, 405 pairs of stockings and 178 fur skins. He was arrested in December 1947. (Pictured at right is Sidnev.)

Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov (1908-1954). Abakumov was a high-level Soviet security official—from 1943 to 1946 the head of SMERSH in the USSR People's Commissariat of Defense, and from 1946 to 1951 he was minister of state security of MGB (ex-NKGB). Abakumov was a notoriously brutal official who was known to take delight in torturing prisoners personally. Abakumov was one of Josef Stalin's top deputies. In April 1943, sometime shortly after SMERSH was created, he was put in charge of that organization and given the rank of commissar, 2nd rank, of state security. He also held the title of vice commissar of defense. Abakumov was arrested and removed from office in 1951, ostensibly for failing to properly investigate the so-called "Doctors' Plot," and executed in 1954. He had made too many enemies during his time in power and, once Stalin was dead, he was defenseless against those he had formerly persecuted.

KLEPOV

Sergei Alekseevich Klepov (Klyopov) (1900-1972) was one of the leading figures of the NKVD. He was a major general and a member of the CPSU (b) (1923). He was chief of operations in the sector of the ministry of the interior in Saxony and was arrested in December 1947 for looting. "Maj. Gen. Klepov, being chief of operations from June 1945 to 1947, has appropriated a number of valuables: 414 items of silver and gold, 198 antique items, 15 paintings and many other items." Deputy Chief of the Affairs of Civil Administration Ivan Serov was a friend and tried to protect him. But Klepov was suspected of embezzlement of a large number of trophy properties. He was arrested in Soviet-occupied Germany on charges of abuse of power and abuse of his official position. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Stalin at the request of State Security Sinister of the USSR V.S. Abakumov. Klepov was brought to Moscow by the MGB, at which point the authorities demanded that he should provide incriminating testimony against I.A. Serov, N.S. Khrushchev and L.M. Kaganovich.


ABAKUMOV MUG SHOT

Alexander Ivanovich Brezgin. By the end of WWII, Brezgin was head of SMERSH counterintelligence, 48th Army, that had fought in East Prussia. Here, in the heart of "German militarism," there were many wealthy mansions and castles of the Prussian Junkers, that were filled with great quantities of riches. Brezgin decided secretly to take as much plunder as he could and stash it. With breathtaking effrontery and an insatiable appetite for valuable items, Brezgin looted "trophies" "with the tenacity of the hamster." In July 1945, his apartment in Moscow received three trucks with trailers overflowing with expensive antique furniture. Upon becoming chief of the counterintelligence department of the Volga Military District, Brezgin continued to export his stockpile from East Prussia. During autumn 1945, a train pulling 28 railway carriages arrived at his home in Kazan. Each carriage was filled to the brim with furniture, grand pianos, cars, motorcycles, radios and other such looted valuables. The plunder was of such quantity that Brezgin, at a loss as to what to do with it all, began to divvy it out to his subordinates. He was particularly generous toward two of his favorite deputies, Paleev and Pavlenko. Yet they, too, had their own large reserves of plunder stolen from the prostrate Reich. The unwanted surplus was thus sold in the marketplaces of nearby Russian towns.

BREZGIN

LT. GENERAL KRYUKOV AND LIDIA RUSLANOVA

Vladimir Viktorovich Kryukov (1897-1959), Soviet military commander, lieutenant general and Hero of the Soviet Union (1945). Gen. Kryukov unsurprisingly was another close associate of Marshal Georgy Zhukov. He was the husband of Honored Artist of the RSFSR Lidia Ruslanova. (See facing page.) On September 18, 1948, Gen. Kryukov was arrested in Moscow for actions related to looting and charged with other thieves in the Trophy Case. Ten days later, Lidia was arrested. Formal charges were made: "Looting and appropriation of property captured on a large scale," namely, that, at the end of the war, Gen. Kryukov transported to Moscow a great quantity of furniture, paintings and jewelery for himself and his wife.

On November 2, 1951, Kryukov was sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR under Article 58-10 of Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and the Law of August 7, 1932 to imprisonment in a forced labor camp for 25 years. The sentence came with the loss of all his civil rights for five years, confiscation of all property and the loss of the title "Hero of the Soviet Union." He was stripped of all his medals and military awards. By decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, on November 10, 1952, the blundering plunderer was stripped of his military rank. He was to serve his sentence in Kraslag.

In July 1953, the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court rehabilitated Kryukov. By decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, August 10, 1953, Kryukov had his rank restored to that of lieutenant general. On August 14, 1953, by the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Kryukov's title of Hero of the Soviet Union was given back and his civil rights restored.

After Stalin's death, Marshal Zhukov achieved considerable clout in the Soviet government. He became deputy minister of defense and one of the most significant leaders of the Soviet Union. He ordered the immediate release of many of his henchmen. It was also an opportunity for the marshal to exact revenge on those who had betrayed him. His victims were many and included Lavrentiy Beria and Viktor Abakumov.

THE SAGA OF LIDIA RUSLANOVA

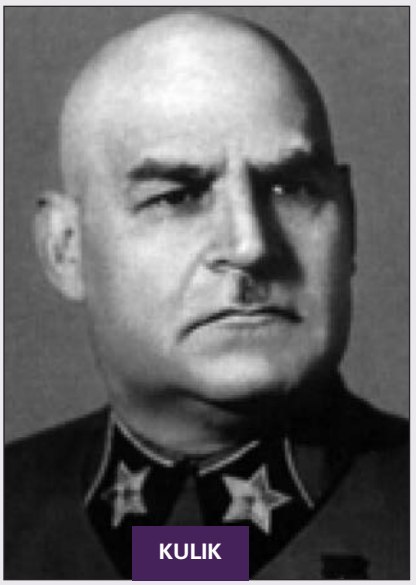
Left, Lidia Ruslanova—wife of Gen. Viktorovich Kryukov—was implicated in the widespread "looting and appropriation of property captured on a large scale" by Soviet officers in Germany. One can see in this photo fine porcelain vases and dishware, possibly looted from Germany.

Below, Ruslanova's mug shot.

Lidia Andreyevna Ruslanova (1900-73) was one of the great performers of Russian folk songs. She was born into a peasant family but, by the time she was five, both her parents had died. As a result, she spent most of her childhood in an orphanage. She began singing when she joined the local parish children's choir and soon became a soloist. To explain the plausible origins of her wealth was impossible. Her husband, Gen. Kryukov, received a 25-year prison sentence for looting. Ruslanova received 10 years in prison. On October 28, 1949, she was imprisoned in the Ozerlag camp of the Gulag system during the construction of the Taishet-Bratsk railway line. Her time in prison went without mention in the media, and she remained off the radar for decades. Although awards and titles bypassed her, Ruslanova presided over the first All-Soviet Festival of Soviet Songs, together with Leonid Utyosov, Mark Bernes and Klavdiya Shulzhenko. She went on singing until her death in 1973, at age 72.

KHANFERIANTS

VADIS


KULIK

Armenian born Armenak Artem Khanferiants was a Soviet aviation marshal. In February 1945, Khanferiants took part in the Yalta conference of the "Big Three" as a military advisor. Later in 1945, he helped direct the defeat of the Imperial Japanese army in the Far East, being commander of the 12th Air Army. He actively participated in the development of a unique airborne operation, during which Pu Yi, the emperor of the Manchu Aisin Gioro clan, emperor of Manchukuo, commonly known as Henry Pu Yi, was captured. Pu Yi was the last emperor of China and the 12th and final ruler of the Qing dynasty.

On December 14, 1946, Khanferiants was arrested and taken to Moscow, where he was accused of having been recruited as a spy for the British. An investigation of the case lasted for more than four years and ended in 1949. Khanferiants was sentenced to death, with confiscation of property, on April 18, 1950, and he was shot on the same day at the Don Cemetery.

Alexander Anatolievich Vadis (1906-1968) was a counterintelligence deputy minister of state security of the Ukrainian SSR and a lieutenant general. In 1944, Vadis was the head of counterintelligence for SMERSH of the First Belorussian Front. At the same time, he oversaw the "illegal storage of trophy assets" under the control of SMERSH. Vadis presented gifts taken from a secret SMERSH warehouse and offered them to the deputies of V.S. Abakumov. This included N.N. Selivanovsky, I.I. Vradiy and other senior security officers. From Germany, Vadis sent his family in Moscow—via Red Army acquired aircraft—much valuable property looted from the Third Reich. Much of the pillage was plundered further by his wife, who doled out gobs of it according to her whims, giving preference to family members. From Berlin, Vadis sent a train car full of furniture and other looted items. This included fancy cars he had pilfered from rich Germans.

Marshal of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Soviet Union Grigory Ivanovich Kulik (1890-1950) was one of the three defendants who was executed by order of the Trophy Case military tribunals. Kulik had served loyally, albeit incompetently, during World War I. Many said it was a source of amazement for many in the military that he had not been shot earlier.

In November 1941, he ordered the evacuation of Kerch, ostensibly to save the lives of Soviet soldiers and civilians, but which was really no more than a hasty and haphazard retreat conducted after a stunning defeat. For this failure, he was arrested and stripped of his awards. Kulik was tried but, thanks to the intercession of Marshal Zhukov, with whom he had a good relationship, he actually received a promotion. But his high-powered connections could not protect his wife, Kira Simonich. Two days before Kulik's promotion, she was kidnapped on Josef Stalin's orders and subsequently executed by Vasili Blokhin.

TERENTYEV

TELEGIN

MINYUK

Vasiliy Grigorievich Terentyev (1899-1957). On November 1, 1947, Terentyev was arrested in Moscow and arraigned for trial at the showcase Trophy Case proceedings. This hapless commander found himself sharing a cell in Lefortovo Prison with David Gofshten. Four years later, on November 1, 1951, Terentyev was sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to 25 years in prison for looting. In 1953, after Stalin's death and the arrest and execution of Beria, the high-ranking brigand was released from prison and "rehabilitated."

Konstantin Fedorovich Telegin (1899-1981). Telegin was a member of the Defense Council of Moscow during the battle for the city. He was also a chief commissar, first at the Don Front and afterward in the Central Front, where he became a close friend of Zhukov. Telegin took part in the battles of Stalingrad, Kursk, the Dniepr, Belarus, Poland, Pomerania and Berlin. He was present at the signing of the German Instrument of Surrender and a member of the commission tasked with identifying the remains of Hitler and the Goebbels family. On January 24, 1948 he was arrested on Stalin's orders and put on trial for corruption. He was condemned to 25 years in prison but, like many other looters, he was released and "rehabilitated" after Stalin's death.

Leonid Fedorovich Minyuk (1900-1977) was a favorite adjutant of Zhukov. From 1942 to 1944, he was the senior adjutant general and general for special assignments delegated to Deputy Supreme Commander Zhukov. Lt. Gen. Minyuk was famous for his looting, for which he was tried after the war. He plundered gold and silver, antique porcelain, paintings, tapestries, costumes, marble statues and figurines, carpets and, in addition, 92 bicycle pumps! All was recorded during the court hearings and all plundered spoils were then pilfered anew by the Soviet state.

Maj. Gen. Grigor Ovakimovich Bezhanov (1897-1965) was one of the leading figures of the NKVD, and a minister of state security of Kabardian ASSR. He was chief of sector operations for the ministry of the interior in Thuringia (Germany). He was arrested in December 1947 for looting. He and Gen. Sergey Klepov held great power in the Soviet Zone of Occupied Germany. During the verdict of the October 16-17, 1951 tribunals, the judge recorded that Bezhanov and Klepov "allowed gross violations of socialist legality and made unjustified arrests among the German population." KGB generals were charged with "using their official positions to take a number of valuables from the local rich people." This included mass thievery from the family manor of former Baron Wrangel, from which multiple crystal items and silver services were stolen. Bezhanov also relieved the German merchant Menge of 40 silver fox skins. From the German merchant Schotte, Bezhanov took away a hoard of expensive gold and silver products.

Hitler Democrat

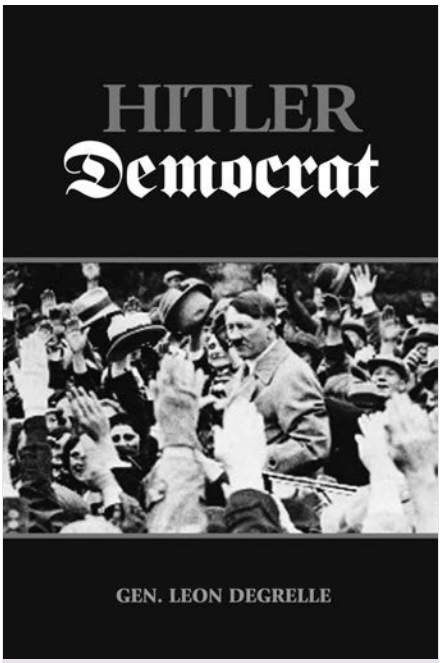
By Dr. Edward DeVries

Thousands of books have written about Adolf Hitler as the World War II leader of Germany. And there have been more than a few written about young Adolf Hitler as a soldier in World War I. To my knowledge, however, Gen. Leon Degrelle has written the only accurate book—*Hitler Democrat*—detailing how Hitler rose from World War I corporal to chancellor and commander-in-chief of Germany's armed forces in WWII.

Degrelle was a Belgian general who chose to side with the Germans because he believed national socialism was preferable to communism. He became one of Hitler's most trusted advisors and confidants and, because of this, he was actively pursued after the war and forced to live all of his postwar years in exile. From his home-based prison in Spain and with little to lose, Degrelle endeavored to write the truth about Hitler, National Socialist Germany, and World War II.

Every effort was made to silence Degrelle. British and American agents went so far as to kidnap the general's family after the war, stealing his children and giving them new families and new names. Degrelle tracked them down and continued to write, publishing more than 40 books and essays ranging from poetry to history and from economics to architecture.

He wrote of "putting his political life on the line" by visiting North Africa, the Middle East and all of the European countries to meet with Franco, Laval, Pétain, Mussolini, Churchill, Hitler and others. He described his travels as "desperate efforts to stop the railroading of Europe into another war."



Hitler Democrat
546 pages, #622, ***$30***
minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

On page 16 of the book's introduction, Michael Collins Piper comments on Gen. Degrelle's efforts to tell his story: "Degrelle relished the opportunity to be able to speak freely and valued the chance to be able to have his thoughts expressed in the English language to audiences who certainly never had the opportunity to hear 'the other side' expressed in such heartfelt language from one who was there."

Hitler Democrat is unique and different from Degrelle's other offerings because it includes the specific details of how Adolf Hitler built his political machine and ultimately rose to become the leader of Germany. This was achieved not through violence or revolt but through the nation's democratic process. Degrelle writes on page 61: "The unknown and lone Corporal Hitler called on Germany to resist. … It would take him 14 long years to reach and win over, one by one, the millions of voters, since the establishment and special interest groups were automatically against him."

Hitler achieved this sea-change in public opinion by tirelessly giving speeches, holding rallies and publishing articles in German newspapers because, as Degrelle writes on page 64, "To him, true democracy was based on convincing people one by one. But he also realized that the tragic days Germany was going through made it urgent to reach as many people as he could. To this end he convinced the party to gather together enough money to buy space in the *Völkischer Beobachter*, a small patriotic newspaper."

On page 74 Degrelle writes of the aspiring politician's "years of struggle, always against the stream, against continual obstacles, to reach the remaining 60 million Germans. But he never had the slightest doubt that he would reach his goal."

Over time, Hitler's national socialist ideas moved slowly from the fringes to the center of German thought. Moreover, his rise to power

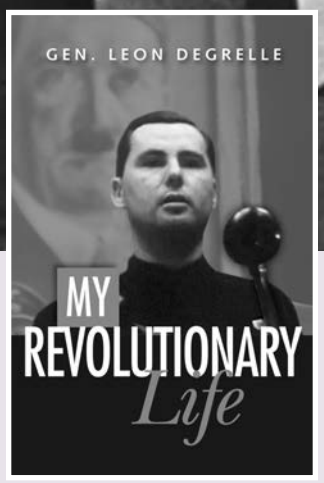
had been entirely "democratic." As Degrelle writes on page 105, "His initial triumph had come through the support of the electorate … in the same manner, the real and long-term governmental power granted him by the Reichstag had been by a vote of more than three-quarters of the nation's deputies elected in a system of universal suffrage."

That was a clear principle with Hitler: no power without the freely given approval of the people. Hitler used to say, "If you can win mastery over the people only by imposing the power of the state, you'd better figure on a nine o'clock curfew." (See p. 105.)

Nowhere in 20th-century Europe had the authority of a head of state ever been based on such overwhelming and freely given national consent. "Prior to Hitler," writes Degrelle, "from 1919 to 1932, the virtuously self-styled democratic governments had come to power only by meager majorities around 51 or 52 percent. And many of those electoral victories were achieved without regard to abstentions in the voting." (See pp. 105-106.)

"I am not a dictator," Hitler had often affirmed, "and I never shall be. Democracy will be rigorously enforced by national socialism." As Degrelle contends, "A tyrant is someone who puts himself in power without the will of the people or against the will of the people," but, Adolf Hitler was placed into leadership "by the people." (See p. 106.)

Degrelle, who before the war had been one of Belgium's foremost statesmen, writes on page 106: "Democracy is not limited to a single formula. It may be partisan or parliamentary. … The important thing is that the people have wished it, chosen it, established it in its given form. … Whether the historians like it or not, the fact is undeniable: Year



My Revolutionary Life

Here's another book by Gen. Leon Degrelle. *My Revolutionary Life* had never appeared in print as a book before—and is available as such only from TBR. Here is Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks before and during WWII, the last days of the Reich and his daring escape. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27*. See ordering form in back of this issue to order.

after year, Hitler's support among the German people grew ever more strongly in favor of him The more intelligent of those who initially condemned him were unable to deny this fact."

Moreover, anyone could easily have voted against Hitler and, as Degrelle points out on page 335, when Hitler ran for re-election, nearly 3 million Germans did vote against him: "40,632,628 'yes' votes out of a total of 43,493,575 voters meant that 2,860,947 German citizens had not approved of the Fuehrer. Seven percent of the Germans had marked their disagreement; 50 percent or more could just as easily have done so. The possibility of opposition was further clearly shown by the fact that the list of national socialist deputies had received only 30 million votes from the 45 million voters, instead of the 40,632,628 votes obtained by Hitler himself."

Before Degrelle died in 1994, he compared Hitler's economic philosophy to that of another world leader he admired, U.S. President Ronald Reagan. (See p. 143.) As a result, Germany experienced an economic revival that made it the envy of the world. For this reason, perhaps more than any other, Hitler was beloved by the German people.Degrelle writes on page 152: "In the course of his 12 years in power, no incident ever occurred: When Hitler was among the people, he was at home, and he was received like the member of the family who had been the most successful."

As someone who had been a close advisor to the German leader, Degrelle writes that the Hitler portrayed in the postwar histories was not the Hitler he knew, perhaps demonstrating the old adage that "the victors write the histories": "After 1945, Hitler was accused of every cruelty, but it was not in his nature to be cruel." (See p. 23.)

The Hitler that Degrelle knew was well read, cared deeply for the German people and—s the general writes on pages 24-25—was both emotionally and intellectually qualified to be their leader:

> I don't think anyone ever read as much as he did. He read at least one book every day, always reading the end and the index first in order to gauge the book's interest for him. He had the power to extract the essence of each book and then store it in his computer-like mind. I have heard him talk about complicated scientific books with faultless precision, even at the height of the war.
>
> His intellectual curiosity was limitless. He had trained himself in philosophy by studying Aristotle and Plato. Although the latter did not fit into his system, Hitler was nevertheless able to extract what he deemed of value. He could quote entire paragraphs of Schopenhauer from memory, and for a long time carried a pocket edition of Schopenhauer with him. Nietzsche taught him much about willpower.
>
> His thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. He spent hundreds of hours studying the works of Tacitus and Mommsen, military strategists like Clausewitz, or empire builders like Bismarck. Nothing escaped him: world history or the history of civilizations, the study of the Bible and the Talmud, Thomistic philosophy and all the masterpieces of Homer, Sophocles, Horace, Ovid, Titus Livius and Cicero. He knew Julian the Apostate as if he had been his contemporary.
>
> His knowledge also extended to mechanics. He knew how engines worked; he understood the ballistics of various weapons; and he astonished the best medical scientists with his knowledge of medicine and biology. The universality of Hitler's knowledge may surprise or displease those unaware of it, but it is nonetheless a historical fact: Hitler was one of the most cultivated men of the 20th century. A thousand times more so than Churchill, an intellectual mediocrity; or than Pierre Laval, with his mere cursory knowledge of history; or than Roosevelt; or Eisenhower, who never got beyond detective novels.

This reviewer has read several World War II histories and even a few Hitler biographies, but only after reading *Hitler Democrat* did I feel that I truly knew and understood this man who—far more than anyone else—was the central character in the drama that was World War II.

Interestingly, *Hitler Democrat* has also given me far greater understanding and appreciation for President Donald Trump. This is not because I give any credence to the mainstream media's simpleminded comparisons of Trump to Hitler, but rather because Trump is a patriot just as Hitler was. Unlike most politicians, Trump truly places the interests of his people above his own.

Both were the democratically elected leaders of their nation, but like Hitler, Trump is constantly maligned and besieged by both the news media and by the "Political Class" who oppose him. As Degrelle began to explain the politics of Hitler's nation and of his time, I came to more fully understand the politics of my own nation, today. For this and many other reasons, I highly recommend to our readers *Hitler Democrat* by Gen. Leon Degrelle. ❖

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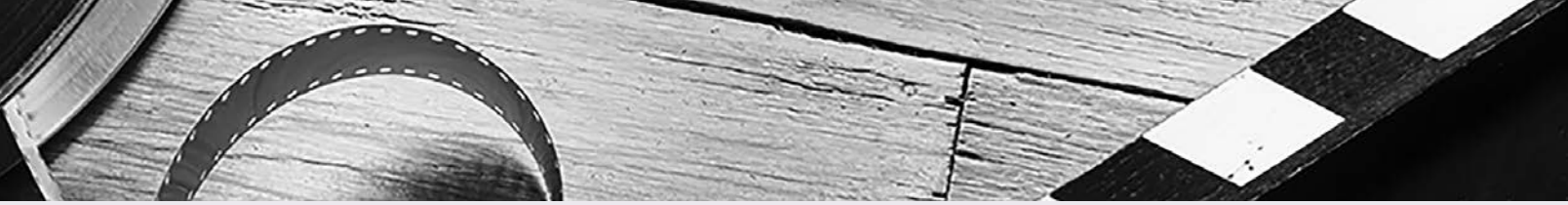

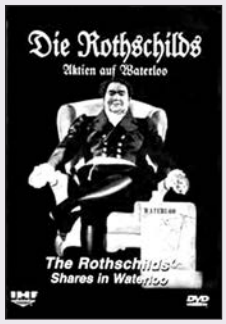

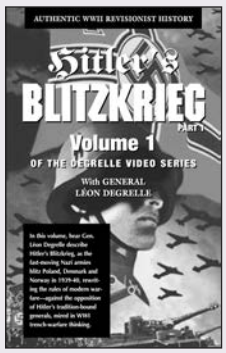

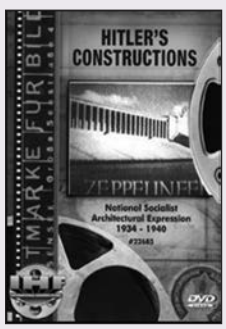

Hard-to-Find Revisionist DVDs from The Barnes Review

Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18

Adolf Hitler the fighting man is the subject of this engrossing DVD, chronicling the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in World War I. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers offer a revealing portrait of a fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, frontline service to home leave. German, British, and American wartime footage presents a graphic visual impression of life in the trenches. This meticulously researched program provides a unique picture of the most controversial figure of the 20th century. Bonuses: Slide show of rare WWI German postcards with period music, interview with Prof. Ian Kershaw—a leading authority on Hitler. English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, B&W/Color, #416, DVD only, *$30* .

Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Parts 1 & 2

Waffen-SS Gen. Leon Degrelle takes you along on Hitler's blitzkrieg, vividly describing the tumultuous events of the war's early years. In part 1, ride along as the Germans storm across Poland in a brand new type of warfare—"lightning war," in which bombers, tanks and ground troops work in tandem to obliterate enemy resistance. In part 2, the Nazis blitz Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. Professional English voice-over narrator. The two 90-minute films retail for ***$30 each***. DVD format only.

DVD: Part 1—#421D; Part 2—#440D

BONUS: Buy BOTH Part 1 and Part 2 for $*50*.

The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo

The first of three movies made in 1940 under the National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune, set mostly in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the movie reflected an ambitious political agenda. Beyond its indictment of Jewish intrigue and avarice, the movie aimed to show the "Judaification" of British society at Rothschild hands, and thus demonstrate why, in Goebbels's words, Britons had become "the Jews among Aryans." English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, *$30*.

Big Picture Series: General George S. Patton

Part of "The Big Picture Series." A riveting film biography of the amazing life of General George S. Patton Jr. Extensive footage of the tanks and soldiers of his famous 3rd Army rumbling into action during World War II and synchronous-sound speeches by the charismatic general himself are included. Includes fascinating and enlightening film footage of several major World War II battlefields 25 years later. Introduced by Walter Matthau and narrated by former President Ronald Reagan. DVD, 1960s, B&W, 56 minutes total, #667, *$13*.

Hitler's Constructions (Die Bauten Adolf Hitlers)

An opening montage surveys the glories of earlier Gothic and Baroque construction, then points to Germany's architectural decay of the early 1930s, represented by the constructions of the Bauhaus School. Architectural salvation comes through Hitler's call for a new German art, ushering in an architectural legacy he wanted to endure 1,000 years. The sequences that follow illustrate the varieties of National Socialist construction: youth hostels, Nazi Party schools, bridge projects, the Autobahn, ministries and party buildings, as well as the famous monumental works, such as the Zeppelinfeld at Nuremberg and the Olympia Stadium. DVD, B&W, English subtitles, 17 min., #665, *$19*.

Victory in The West (Sieg im Westen)

A film of the Supreme Command of the German army. This restored version of the Third Reich's most ambitious war documentary chronicles Hitler's lightning conquest of Holland, Belgium and France in 1940. The six-week campaign, marked by continuous combat and German victories, established the blitzkrieg as a bold strategy that revolutionized warfare. A combination of German newsreels and captured Allied footage are melded to produce a riveting record of the campaign. English subtitles. An audio slide show presents lesser-known details about this campaign. DVD, 120 minutes and 27 bonus minutes, #664, *$29*.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOWING DISCONTENT

Can you think of anyone who, in your opinion, would be likely to accept the premise that at least some of the attacks now being experienced by churches, mosques and synagogues are being carried out by *agents provocateurs* whose goal is to incite conflict between the religions in order to diminish their influence, possibly so that new, non-religious social paradigms can be put more firmly in place? Do you know of anyone who has researched this scenario?

Charles Upton
Via Email

[We know for a fact that the vast majority of the threats against synagogues in the United States, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Denmark after Trump was elected—over 1,000 of them—were carried out by one Israeli-American dual-citizen named Michael Ron David Kadar. We also know that multiple attacks against religious institutions and buildings here in the U.S. have been made possible by Mossad operatives and U.S. intelligence agencies.

One perfect example is the 1993 attempted truck-bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) tower in which radicalized Muslims, led by the "Blind Shiekh," Omar Abdel-Rahman, were given exactly what they lacked by FBI informants and Mossad operatives in order to attempt that attack. Only a slight misplacement of the truck prevented the WTC from most likely falling that day. Note that even though the Blind Shiekh was on the U.S. terror watch list, *The New York Times* reported that the CIA had approved his visa application, anyway.

Many researchers believe the threat of terrorism has been used by the Deep State so that Americans are conditioned to accept an even more stringent police state without complaint. Take a look at how Americans reacted in Boston, Massachusetts when martial law was declared after the Boston Marathon bombing. They cheered.

Furthermore, *agents provocateurs* have been used again and again throughout American history. Once again, we know from FOIA releases that some or most racist and violent "right-wing" organizations to have operated on American soil have either been created by U.S. intelligence or funded through the back door by the likes of the ADL. Some of these include bogus KKK chapters, neo-Nazi front groups, black separatist groups, radical Muslim groups etc.

The rule of thumb is, if they approach you and ask you to participate in violent acts, they are almost always infiltrators and/or government front groups. They also will target mentally ill or overly emotional people to try to get them to make a statement that violence is an acceptable solution to political problems.

Our advice is to second guess everything you see and hear from the controlled mainstream press and television news. Besides the sports scores, it's all generally fake news crafted for some political or social purpose. And always remember the Mossad motto: "By way of deception, we make war."—Ed.]

INTERESTING QUOTE

I was reading a copy of *Mein Kampf* recently and ran across a very interesting quote attributed to Adolf Hitler. It is as follows:

> At the time I was living in one of the barracks of the Third Infantry Regiment. I had a little room which still bore the unmistakable traces of the Revolution. … Since I usually woke up about 5 o'clock every morning, I got into the habit of amusing myself with watching the little mice which played around in my room. I used to place a few pieces of bread or hard crust on the floor and watch the funny little beasts playing around and enjoying these little delicacies. I had suffered so many privations in my own life that I well knew what hunger was, and could only too well picture to myself the pleasure these little creatures were experiencing.

I ask you: Are these the thoughts of a monster intent on destroying his fellow human beings? "[A]s you do unto the least of My creations, so you have done unto Me."

Obviously a psychopath could not be in touch with his thoughts as Hitler expressed in the above passage. Yet it is constantly touted that he was so. I do not believe there is one politician out there today who would give a moment's consideration to "the least of God's creations."

What other fake news have the controlled media pumped into us over the years?

Dan Zoleezi
California

ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN

As an unabashed supporter of the late Western civilization (1600-1861), destroyed by Lincoln's War, I am for the Christianity of that period, in spite of being an atheist, because it is the heart of Western civilization. For the first time I read a book from you that almost put me to sleep. In *The Southerner: The Real Story of Abraham Lincoln*, Thomas Dixon claimed everything he wrote about Lincoln was fact. Back when he wrote it, Dixon would have been classified as a "scallywag." Today his book would have to be considered "fake news."

Lincoln was not a 19th-century Southerner. If anything, he would be classified as a "New Southerner." A true Southerner was a traditionalist and an agrarian. A real Southerner was a Constitution lover (written by Southerners) as well as a lover of the rights of British men, which they considered the U.S. Constitution to be a constitution of and for.

In contrast, Lincoln was for the replacement of the current decentralized republic with a unified nation. Not only that, but he favored placing Southern states under New England control. The reason the war started was due to an invasion by the United States because the government feared losing the Southern states as they paid 80% of the taxes. The Civil War had nothing to do with slavery.

As you know, Lincoln was a white

supremacist who wanted to ship all the Negroes either back to Africa or to Central America. Lincoln was an atheist. He was also the originator of big business in America. He was a lawyer for the Illinois Central Railroad and, at the time, that was the biggest business there was.

Dixon totally misrepresented Lincoln's character. How do I know? I have read *Lincoln the Man* by Edgar Lee Masters, whose family happened to live next door to Lincoln's business partner. Lincoln was a lifetime politician. He knew virtually nothing about law. Back then, the lawyer's greatest asset was the ability to persuade juries in closing arguments. In fact, he knew almost nothing about everything. His only interest was reading what politicians had to say and subscribed to several papers of which all he read were political speeches. He was extremely lazy and made barely enough for food and shelter. Being a politician, he had to mention God once in a while, although, as I pointed out above, he was a devout atheist.

One of his first idols was Henry Clay, and Clay was a lifetime practitioner of the "American way," i.e., big government. Lincoln had a highly naive and wrong-headed view of American history.

Above all, Lincoln was not compassionate. He backed total war against civilians. Europe, for hundreds of years, had been making rules of war, culminating in the first Geneva accords, which were mainly about leaving civilians alone. The United States never signed, of course.

"Mr. Compassion" never disciplined one officer for multiple instances of war crimes. He congratulated the war criminal [Gen. William Tecumseh] Sherman for his destruction of Georgia and South Carolina, which had to have resulted in thousands of deaths since it occurred in a heavily populated, 50-mile-wide swath that left all inhabitants without food, tools or any means of transportation.

Lincoln also approved of Sherman's eviction of remaining Atlanta civilians—women, children and elderly people—in winter in addition to consistently backing the butcher Ulysses S. Grant. Some compassion!

Lincoln's blockade of the South included medical supplies. Lincoln was also willing to see Union POWs die when he unilaterally stopped prisoner exchanges. His scorched-earth policy did not allow for food for prisoners.

Dixon says Lincoln was justified in suspending *habeas corpus*. Few tyrants have surpassed the terrible things Abraham Lincoln did to his own people, yet Dixon tries to exonerate him. Lincoln alone was responsible for 600,000 deaths.

Lincoln attacked first, when Congress was not in session. Dixon lied when he said Fort Sumter troops were starving. They could have fished for food. Any military man will tell you, he who fires first is not necessarily the one who really started hostilities. Lincoln was not sending provisional aid, but ships loaded with arms and troops to Fort Sumter.

The fort was on South Carolina property so it should have been abandoned when the state government no longer wanted federal troops there.

He shortly thereafter proceeded to occupy the border states so they could not join the Confederacy. He also totally unconstitutionally formed the state of West Virginia. He was not fighting to save the Union, but to totally transform it.

The Yankees can keep Lincoln. I do not want him associated in any way with the Confederacy. Personally, I am ashamed to have been born in "the Land of Lincoln."

Ed Zeman
Illinois

SOCIAL JUSTICE & FASCISM

In 1846, Pope Pius IX issued *Encyclical Qui Pluribus* condemning Freemasonry and communism two years before Karl Marx attached his name to *The Communist Manifesto*. That year, Freemason James K. Polk launched his attack on Catholic Mexico, stealing half the country.

In 1891, Leo XIII issued his encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, on the condition of the working classes, outlining the principles of Catholic social justice. In 1931, Pope Pius XI issued *Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno* updating *Rerum Novarum*. That year, Fr. E. Cahill published *Framework of a Christian State*.

In 1928, Joseph Goebbels wrote his novel *Michael*. The book said that, "this is a struggle between Christ and Marx." Franz von Papen's book *Memoirs*, see pages 283, 284, 382, indicates that national socialism and Hitler's personal beliefs were consistent with Catholic social justice. Fausto Pitigliano's book *The Italian Corporative State*, pages 8 and 9, published in 1933, shows that fascism is consistent with Catholic social justice as well.

William Schneider
Via Email

COMMENTS

Having just read the January/February 2019 issue of TBR, I have a few comments to make. As for Patrick Chouinard's article "Ancient Whites in Mongolia," I believe that the primary model for Indiana Jones was German archeologist Otto Rahn, though Roy Chapman Andrews certainly looks the part. Rahn was working with the Ahnenerbe, searching for the Lost Ark of the Covenant and the Emerald Table in the Pyrenees when he died under questionable circumstances.

I also believe that the Central Asian origin hypothesis of the Indo-European peoples was disproved by Viktor Rydberg in the opening chapters of *Teutonic Mythology*. The Kurgan culture was from a secondary homeland that branched off of the original Scandinavian home.

As for the Scythians, I do not believe that they can be "the direct forerunners" of the Kelts or Germans as both peoples were in Europe at least 1,000 years before, and, arguably, over 4,000 years before, the Scythians. The Scythian language is related to Indo-Iranian. They are likely one of the bridges by which the worship of certain Indo-Iranian "divine ones" (like Rudra, a four-headed Rigvedic deity, associated with wind and storm) reached the Slavs and, by the Slavs, the Germans.

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[Thanks for reading so carefully. The fictional Indiana Jones is an obvious composite of several men, two of the most likely candidates being Otto Rahn and Roy Chapman Andrews, mentioned above. Rahn, however, was a blazing homosexual, not the ideal model for a modern-day, womanizing

Continued on page 110

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 109

action hero like Indiana Jones, although that could change at any moment with Hollywood's politically correct, shockingly strange proclivities. And, as you point out, the physical resemblance of Andrews to Jones is unmistakable. Rahn, on the other hand, bears a striking resemblance to Jones's film rival, René Belloq, who in the Indiana Jones movie was also looking for the Grail.

As for Viktor Rydberg, he died in 1895 and did not have access to the astonishing DNA evidence we have to work with today. Archeogenetics did not even exist when Rydberg was writing. Recent genetic analyses, for example, show that the DNA of the Yamnaya people of the Kurgan culture spread very early on from the Pontic Steppe all the way to Western Europe. The Yamnaya made their way into Central Europe 4,500 years ago, specifically into Germany, and are closely related to the Corded Ware Culture, which made its way into Denmark, southern Norway, France and Germany and was thriving by about 3500 B.C.

This genetic research, published in *Nature*, was able to trace this migration, and favors the expansion of Indo-European words and genes throughout the continent via Yamnaya invaders—and into early China. Note that this topic has become, even with the wealth of DNA evidence available, a hotly debated topic in scientific circles, with many claiming the DNA studies are overblown.

We believe that there is some truth to both the Anatolian migration hypothesis and the steppe migration hypothesis with languages and cultural variations coming to Europe via both migrational highways.

By the way, the letter writer is the author of several books sold by TBR including *The Centuries of Revolution* and *The Tradition of the Mother*, both highly recommended reading.—JT.]

MORE ON NATIONAL SOCIALISTS

I very much enjoyed reading the recent article "White Revolt!" in the May/June 2019 issue of TBR which talked about George Lincoln Rockwell and the history of national socialism. I hope you'll do more articles like this. Joseph Tommasi and his National Liberation Front and James Mason and his Universal Order would also make great topics. I feel that the history of national socialism in the U.S. needs to be talked about more to honor the many heroes of this movement. I know many people who would enjoy reading articles on such topics.

Brandon Clint Russell
Indiana

[Those are all good ideas but, unfortunately, any honest articles on some of these men might get our magazine censored and banned from foreign countries, U.S. prisons and college libraries. A non-condemnatory discussion of any groups that advocate extreme measures to bring about political and social change do end up getting us censored by U.S. prison authorities, and there is not much we can do about it, though some states are much worse than others. Additionally, we are seeing increasing numbers of book shipments confiscated by border authorities in nations that have criminalized some of the topics TBR discusses. However, we will confer with our attorney and see what we can do. Note that TBR will not endorse violence as a solution to political or social problems. Not only do we reject violence, but condoning it could get our distribution channels shut down, meaning TBR would die.—Ed.]

DUTCH RAILWAY SUED

Now the Dutch are being hit up for money from "Holocaust" victims, since the Dutch national railway transported Jews and Gypsies to the camps. It's the gift that keeps on giving! [See our commentary on page 79.] Let's see Japanese-Americans go after railroads on the West Coast for reparations since they profited from hauling Nissei and Issei to FDR's camps. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Western Pacific and Great Northern Pacific all made money off the transportation of Japanese, so what's good for the goose is good for the gander, right? Through mergers and acquisitions since the 1940s, only Union Pacific and Warren Buffet's Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) remain. Think they'll pay? Don't hold your breath!

Mark Richards
New Jersey

[That's a good point. Surely Buffet can afford a few million bucks for Japanese-American "survivors," though very few of them (as far we know) have ever asked for anything in return for the pain and suffering they endured just for being Japanese.—Ed.]

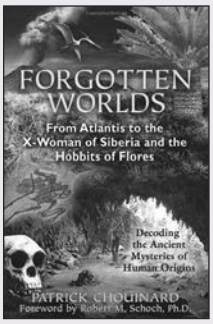
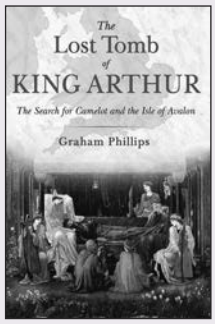
VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH

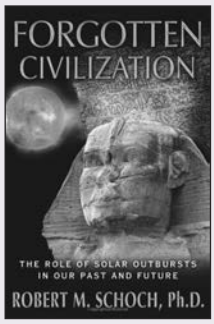
I just finished the May/June 2019 issue of TBR with the history of the Illuminati on the cover. I especially enjoyed the article *White Revolt! Free Speech and the Skokie March* by Marc Roland. This issue was superb, as usual. It's always good to have an article on white activist groups and what they were doing back in the day. I personally knew George Lincoln Rockwell. I was able to win a major victory for free speech and our cause myself. You will find it discussed in the first chapter of Caroline Kennedy's 1991 book *In Our Defense: The Bill of Rights in Action*. It was all about our successful struggle to get the white interests-based program "Klansas City Kable" on public access TV. Unfortunately, I lost my career at Trans World Airlines for fighting for free speech in this case.

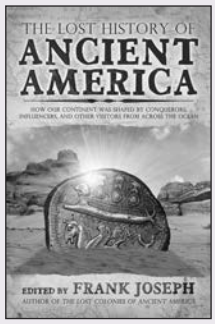
I was also personal friends with Ernst Zündel and visited him twice at his home in Toronto. I also knew Dorothy and Robert Miles of Cohoctah, Michigan and also Pastor Richard Butler. Great people, all of them.

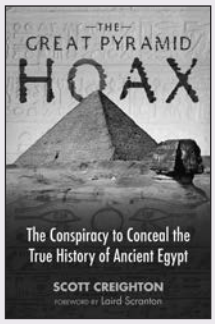
Dennis Mahon
Illinois

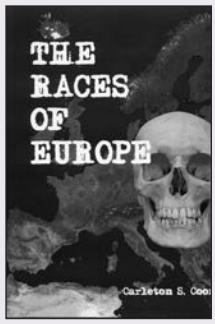
Send your thoughtful letters to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please leave a phone number so we can call to discuss your letter or answer your questions. Note, if we have not gotten back to you, call us. We'd be happy to talk. Phone 202-547-5586, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.


FORGOTTEN WORLDS
From Atlantis to the X-Woman of Siberia and the Hobbits of Flores
Decoding the Ancient Mysteries of Human Origins
PATRICK CHOUINARD
Foreword by Robert M. Schoch, Ph.D.










Uncensored Ancient History Books

Forgotten Worlds: From Atlantis to the Hobbits

Over and over again, mainstream views of early history—which state that the first civilizations arose around 3500 B.C.—are plagued by evidence of much older civilizations, evidence ranging from artifacts and inexplicable remains to pyramids and ubiquitous myths that clearly speak of great empires prior to the rise of the Sumerian city states and pharaonic Egypt. Viewing Atlantis and its related myths as a metaphor for a long-lost global civilization, Patrick Chouinard explores the mythological, cultural, religious and archeological evidence for many forgotten civilizations across the world. Softcover, 288 pages, *$20*.

The Lost Tomb of King Arthur

One of the most enigmatic figures in world history, King Arthur has been the subject of many fantastical tales over the past 1,500 years, leading many scholars to regard him, and his fabled city of Camelot, simply as myth. But, as Graham Phillips shows through a wealth of literary and scientific evidence, King Arthur was a real man, Camelot a real place, and the legendary Excalibur a real sword—and Phillips has located them all. Phillips examines the earliest stories of Arthur as well as previously unknown ancient manuscripts preserved in the vaults of the British Library. He reveals the mythic king as a real-life A.D. 500 leader who united the Britons. Softcover, 304 pages, *$20*.

Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future

Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2600 B.C., archeoastronomer Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced stone age civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. How else, Shoch asked, can we explain massive erosional damage on the Sphinx from water when Egypt has been dry for 10,000 years? What can the legacy of this ancient civilization teach us about our own future? Is the evidence convincing or just a wild theory? This book tries to prove, based on the astounding 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe, that an advanced neolithic civilization did exist thousands of years further back than believed possible and that they had been charting the skies and building impressive megalithic complexes for generations. Softcover, 384 pages, #688, *$19*.

The Races of Europe

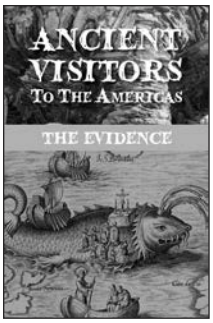
By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard. Although printed in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Coon concluded that: The white race is of dual origin, consisting of sapiens and neanderthal types and purely sapiens types; the Upper Paleolithic people are the indigenous people of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic period; when Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mixed, a process of "dinarization" occurred. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites such as Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Danubian, Lappish, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric, Armenoid etc. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, hundreds of maps, charts, photos, #608, *$40*.

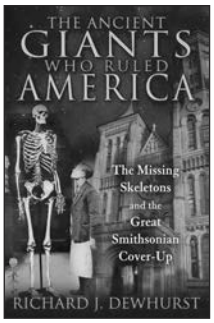
The Lost History of Ancient America

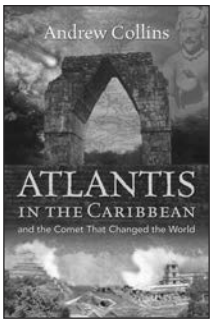
This book by Frank Joseph and 20 eminent contributors presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus. You will learn about: Old World plants in North America, underwater ruins off the coast of Oregon, Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania, horses in America before Columbus, an Egyptian-style cat burial in Illinois, a Mexican pyramid's liquid mercury, Kelts in Michigan, Greeks in Missouri, stone faces in Peru, Old World axes in America, ancient Georgia's city of shells, the Topper site—34,000 years before the Siberians arrived, Vikings in Ontario, King Arthur's American colony, more. Softcover, 288 pages, #755, *$19*.

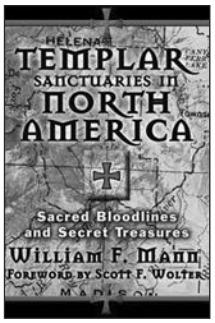
The Great Pyramid Hoax: The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt

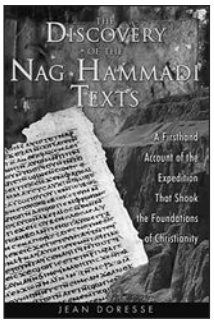
By Scott Creighton. Foreword by Laird Scranton. The origins of the Great Pyramid of Giza are shrouded in mystery. Believed to be the tomb of an Egyptian king, even though no remains have ever been found, its construction date of roughly 2550 B.C. is tied to only one piece of evidence: the crudely painted marks within the pyramid's hidden chambers that refer to the 4th Dynasty's King Khufu, discovered in 1837 by Col. Howard Vyse and his team. Using evidence from the time of the discovery, along with high-definition photos of the actual marks, Creighton reveals how and why the marks were faked. Softcover, 224 pages, 75 B&W illustrations, #787, *$16*.










THE DISCOVERY OF THE
NAG HAMMADI
TEXTS
A Firsthand Account of the Expedition That Shook the Foundations of Christianity
JEAN DORESSE

Uncensored Ancient History Books

Ancient Visitors to the Americas: The Evidence

Articles cover the Kensington Rune Stone, Templars and Vikings in America, ancient Irish in America, Bronze Age copper miners in America, the Burrows Cave debate, white ancestors of many American Indian tribes, Phoenicians in America, ancient Chinese and Japanese artifacts found in Central and South America, the Newport Tower mystery, pre-Columbian maps of the Americas and the many Old World scripts found carved in stones in the Americas—including one of Minoan origin—plus more. Softcover, 183 pages, *$15.*

The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America

In 1524, the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, says author Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island—site of the stone mystery tower—by Henry Sinclair in the 14th century. Softcover, 288 pages, #689, *$17.*

The Ancient Giants Who Ruled America

Here's a groundbreaking study of the substantial evidence for a former race of large humans in North America and its possible 150-year suppression by the Smithsonian Institution. This book alleges that hundreds of giant skeletons have been found, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, as well as the ruins of the cities of the so-called "giants." Author Richard Dewhurst also explores 400 years of giant finds, including newspaper articles, first-person accounts etc. This has been a popular seller to those Bible believers who are looking for an explanation for the gigantic Nephalim. Softcover, 357 pages, *$21.*

Atlantis in the Caribbean

Disproving many well-known Atlantis theories and providing a new hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the natives of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays" across the mid-Atlantic. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts, 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20.*

Templar Sanctuaries in North America

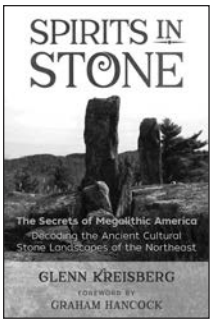
Drawing on his access as grand archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishinabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear a striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Explores how Sinclair built sacred monuments, including the Newport Tower. The author also reveals the search for Templar sanctuaries to be the chief motivation behind the Lewis and Clark expedition. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, *$20.*

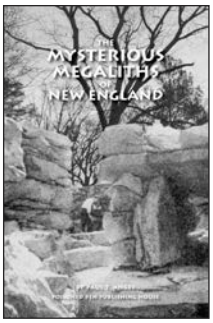
The Discovery of the Nag Hammadi Texts: A Firsthand Account of the Expedition

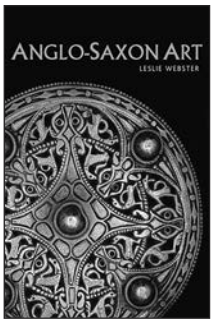
Hidden for 16 centuries, the Nag Hammadi library, the most prodigious collection of sacred gnostic texts, was discovered in the late 1940s in a remote hamlet in Egypt. Among them was the Gospel according to Thomas, which aroused international publicity and alerted the world to the significance of this find. Here is the original survey of the contents of these documents and their significance. Jean Doresse's narrative allows readers direct contact with an ancient form of Christianity through the philosophical wealth of the texts—ranging from gnostic revelations and Christian apocrypha to Hermetic literature. Included is the original English translation of the Gospel of Thomas published in 1960. Softcover, 384 pages, #786, 12 B&W illustrations, *$20.*

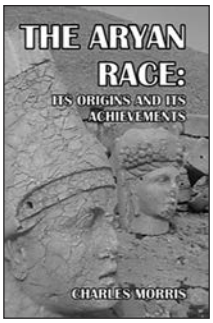
Spirits in Stone: The Secrets of Megalithic America— Decoding the Ancient Cultural Stone Landscapes of the Northeast

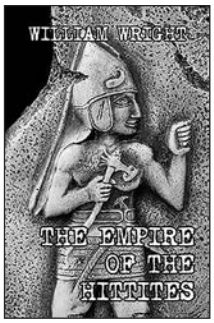
In this comprehensive guide to hundreds of lost, forgotten and misidentified megalithic stone structures in the northeastern U.S.A., Glenn Kreisberg documents many enigmatic formations still standing across the Catskill Mountain and Hudson Valley region, complete with functioning solstice and equinox alignments. Sites include the "Wall of the Manitou," "Devil's Tombstone" and Overlook Mountain. *Spirits in Stone* is a groundbreaking study of ceremonial stone landscapes in northeast America and their relationship to other sites around the world. Kreisberg provides a first-person description of the Wall of the Manitou, which runs for 10 miles along the eastern slopes of the Catskill Mountains, as well as narratives about related sites that

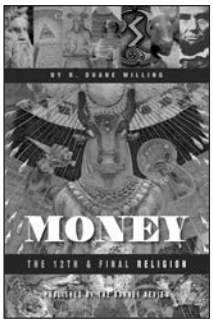












include animal effigies, reproductive imagery, calendar stones, enigmatic inscriptions and evidence of celestial alignments. Using computer software, he plots the trajectory of the Hammonasset Line, which begins at a burial complex near the tip of Long Island and runs to Devil's Tombstone in Greene County, New York. He shows how the line runs at the same angle that marks the summer solstice sunset from Montauk Point on Long Island and, when extended, intersects the ancient copper mines of Isle Royal in Upper Michigan. Much more. Includes a foreword by Graham Hancock. Softcover, 432 pages, 376 B&W illustrations, #806, *$25.*

The Mysterious Megaliths of New England

Scattered across New England are anomalous stone structures of great antiquity that defy explanation using the logic of mainstream historians. Employing their faulty timeline, these structures should not even exist. Why? They are clearly built not by the American Indians, but by some Old World European culture (or cultures), possibly thousands of years before Christopher Columbus set foot in the Western Hemisphere. Who built them and why? Who is responsible for the ancient scripts found carved in stone throughout the region? Why are these massive stone structures aligned to the rising and setting Sun of the equinoxes and solstices? Are there other out-of-place constructions in America's northeast? Travel along with amateur historian Paul Angel as he tries to make sense of these ancient structures and mysterious carvings and, at the same time, set the mainstream historical timeline on its head. Softcover, 48 pages, *$7.*

Anglo-Saxon Art

By Leslie Webster. This is the first book to take account of the 2009 discovery of the Staffordshire Hoard—the largest cache of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork yet found. Written by a leading scholar in the field and illustrated with many of the most impressive artifacts, it will be the authoritative book on the subject for years. From its first manifestations in the metalwork and ceramics of the early settlers, Anglo-Saxon art displays certain inherent and distinctive iconographic features. Despite the many new influences that were regularly absorbed and adapted by Anglo-Saxon artists and craftsmen, these characteristics continued to resonate through the centuries in the great manuscripts, ivories, metalwork and sculpture of this creative culture. *Anglo-Saxon Art*—which features 150 color and black-and-white illustrations—is arranged thematically while following a chronological sequence. An introduction highlights the character of Anglo-Saxon art, its leitmotifs, and its underlying continuities. Webster places this art firmly in its wider cultural and political context while also examining the conceptual relationship between the visual and literary art of the period. High-quality softcover, 7.5 x 9.5 inches, 256 pages, thick, coated stock, 160 full-color photos, beautifully designed, indexed, two maps, glossary, #771, *$30.* (Limited quantity.)

The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

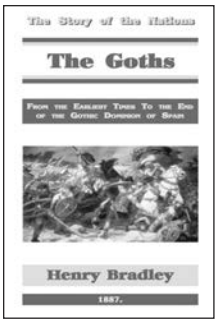
A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the Rig-Vedas, their similarity to the Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Eddas and even Cúchulainn in Ireland. It is a treasure-trove of facts, myths and storytelling which reflects the collective genius of the Indo-European people across the centuries. The last chapter is about future racial development. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, *$18.*

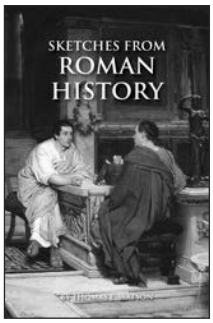
The Empire of the Hittites

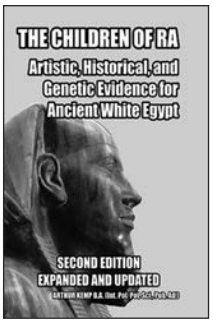
By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered while on missionary work near Damascus in the Middle East. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Aryan Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture, examining them in terms of their own writings, and those of the Egyptians and Assyrians alike—without the fear of political correctness. The book then moves on to an evaluation of the geographical extent of the Hittite empire, its art and learning, religion and racial makeup. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, *$12.*

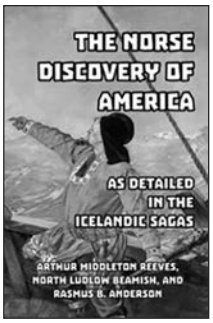
Money: The 12th & Final Religion

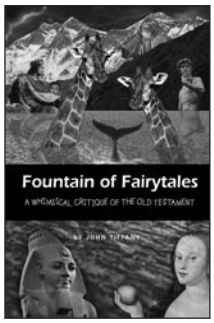
Author Duane Willing gives you the key to understanding why the illuminated ones of the New World Order need to substitute secrecy for justice. Learn how God Moloch, devoid of any capacity for either mercy or forgiveness, is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. The Moloch conceals the invention of credit-based money. Belief in money drives the human condition to prey on the planet and its inhabitants. Money creation has Biblical consequences called usury. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail and in the parables of the Old and New Testaments. The covenant obligation to take dominion and prosper in harmony with nature is subverted by secretive organizations. There is talk of Bilderbergers, and various councils and globalist corporations. As if by design, the collective mind remains hypnotized by their Moloch magic of central banking with its perpetual (national) debts, money at interest and stock exchanges and income taxes. Softcover, 193 pages, #508, *$17.*

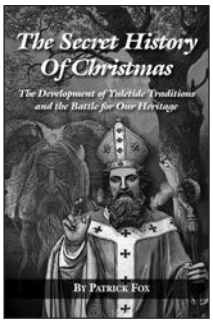












More Ancient History Books

The Goths: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion of Spain

By Henry Bradley, 1887. The Goths were an East Germanic tribe, whose two main subgroups, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Roman empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. Far too little credit has been given to the Goths for their role in forging what is now modern-day Europe, they being many times portrayed merely as hide-wearing barbarians. The Goths were far more sophisticated and civilized than that, as shown in this enlightening book on their rich culture and accomplishments. Softcover, 372 pages, #642, *$26.*

Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament

The Old Testament is one of the most amazing collections of stories ever assembled. But does it prove the Jews have a legitimate claim to the Holy Land or that the vast kingdoms of David and Solomon ever existed? Author John Tiffany takes us on a whirlwind tour of the Old Testament, telling us which stories are pure balderdash—unsustainable through historic examination—and which have some basis in real archeology. Tiffany also tells us which tales have been borrowed from other cultures. If you want proof the entire Old Testament is a faithful transcription of the word of Yahweh, read no further, for this book is more of a fast-paced tour of the Old Testament, not a dense religio-historical treatise. Softcover, 169 pages, indexed, #656, *$20.*

Sketches from Roman History

In this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Thomas E. Watson. Eight chapters on Roman leaders, including Marius, the Gracchi, Pompey, Caesar, Octavius and also King Jugurtha of Numidia. You'll also get Watson's unique take on the saga of Antony and Cleopatra. Softcover, 132 pages, #599, $20.

The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

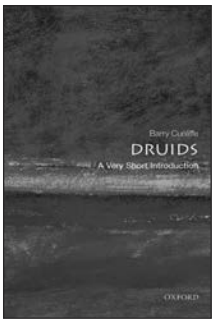
Second edition, expanded and updated. By Arthur Kemp. Ra was the Sun god of ancient Egypt, and part of the religion of that culture was a belief that the pharaohs were descended from him. The Sun god was depicted with an eagle's head and a human body, with the Sun sitting on its head—thus the association of red and blond hair with royalty among the ancient Egyptians. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a complete historical overview, this book proves that white people created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. Contains the dramatic DNA evidence that shows that Tutankhamun was of the same racial stock as present-day western Europeans, and the astonishing results of the largest-ever DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists at the University of Tuebingen. Also explains how this white-founded society was overrun and extincted—a somber warning to today's West. Softcover, 86 pages, full color interior. #827, *$16.*

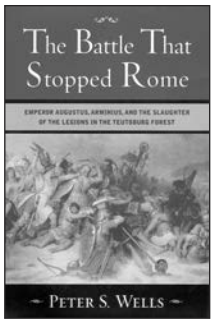
The Norse Discovery of America as Detailed in the Icelandic Sagas

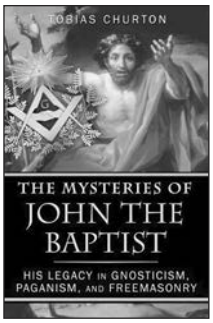
The Viking and Norse exploration of the continent of North America remains one of the lesser-known episodes of pre-Columbian American history, despite its unquestioned authenticity and numerous archeological proofs. One of the more interesting sources for these early transatlantic voyages is to be found in the famous Icelandic sagas. Written and compiled by expert scholars and translated directly from the original Icelandic, the sagas showed that there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration—and settlements—in North America more than 500 years before Columbus. The research in this work also reveals that Columbus was aware of these Norse ventures, and that this knowledge provided valuable details such as approximately how many sailing days he faced. The sagas also contain many other fascinating details, such as the name of the first Norse baby born in North America, interactions with the natives and the location of their landing points and settlements. Completely reset, with all the original illustrations and the complete text. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, *$18.*

The Secret History of Christmas: The Development of Yuletide Traditions & the Battle for Our Heritage

When was Christmas first celebrated? How did December 25 become the official date for the celebration of the birth of Jesus? Why are the Magi included in the tale? Who was the real St. Nicholas, and how did he become one of the most famous of all Christian saints? Why do we burn a Yule log or hang stockings from the mantle? Why do we cut down and bring inside an evergreen tree and decorate it with lights? Why is Santa Claus depicted today as an elf? Who brought Christmas to America? What role did the Keltic druids have on our modern Christmas celebration? Why did Santa Claus once ride a goat and why do early depictions show goats hauling Santa's four-wheeled wagon? What about holly and mistletoe and evergreens—where did they come from and why are they so tightly tied to Christmas? Find out. By Patrick Chouinard. Softcover, saddle stitched, 70 pages, profusely illustrated, #752, *$8.*







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The Druids: A Short Introduction

By Barry Cunliffe. The Druids have been known and discussed for at least 2,400 years, first by Greek writers and later by the Romans, who came in contact with them in Gaul and Britain. According to these sources, they were a learned caste who officiated in religious ceremonies, taught the ancient wisdoms, and were revered as philosophers. But few figures flit so elusively through history. Even today, the Druids remain an enigmatic puzzle. Sifting though the most recent evidence, Barry Cunliffe offers an expert's best guess as to what can and cannot be said about the Druid caste. Softcover, 144 pages, #577, *$12*. (Limited quantity.)

The Battle That Stopped Rome

In A.D. 9, a defector from the Roman military, known to the Romans as Arminius, led an army of Teutonic warriors who trapped and then ferociously butchered three entire Roman legions. The 20,000 soldiers killed were a quarter of the Roman army stationed north of the Alps. It was a blow from which the Roman empire never recovered and it unleashed a powerful Teutonic Europe. Details some impressive detective work by author Peter Wells on the actual site of the battle, which was opened to researchers in the past decade. Softcover, 272 pages, #423, *$15*. (Limited quantity.)

The Mysteries of John the Baptist: His Legacy in Gnosticism, Paganism & Freemasonry

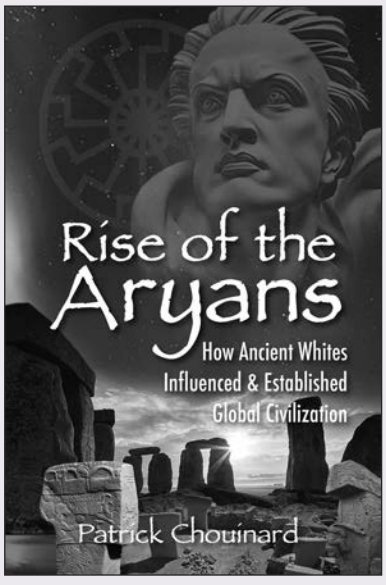
Author Tobias Churton searches for the real historical person known as John the Baptist and the traditions that began with him. *The Mysteries of John the Baptist* explores why he is so crucially important to the Freemasons, who were originally known as "St. John's Men." This amazing work also explains the connections between John as lord of the summer solstice, what his mysterious severed head really meant, and fertility rites and the connection to ancient Jewish harvest festivals. Revealing John the Baptist as a courageous, revolutionary figure nearly as vital to Christianity as his cousin Jesus, Churton shows how John and Jesus, as partners, launched a covert spiritual operation to overcome corruption. Softcover, 288 pages, #728, *$20*.

Race by John Baker

By John Baker. Updated with world DNA map. *Race* discusses every aspect of the biological differences between the races of man. Drawing on physical and cultural anthropology, paleontology, prehistoric archeology, art history and 19th-century accounts of Africans, this book features sections on Europids, Jews, Kelts, Australids, Bushmen, Hottentots, Melanesians and Subsaharan Negrids. Oversized softcover, 425 pages, #621, *$40*.

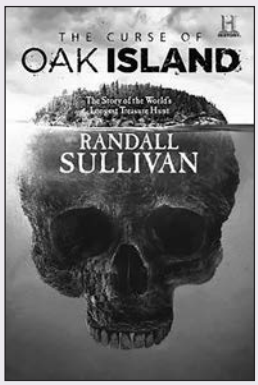
Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization

All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them, or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth? In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist. Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



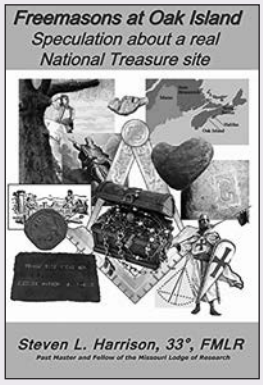
An Amazing Two-Book Package on Oak Island

The Curse of Oak Island: The Story of the World's Longest Treasure Hunt



From longtime *Rolling Stone* contributing editor and journalist Randall Sullivan, *The Curse of Oak Island* explores the curious history of Oak Island and the generations of individuals who have tried and failed to unlock its secrets. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious circular depression in the ground on Oak Island, in Nova Scotia, Canada, and ignited rumors of buried treasure. Early excavators uncovered a clay-lined shaft containing layers of soil interspersed with wooden platforms, but when they reached a depth of 90 feet, water poured into the shaft and made further digging impossible. Since then the mystery of Oak Island's "Money Pit" has enthralled generations of treasure hunters, including a Boston insurance salesman whose obsession ruined him, a young Franklin Delano Roosevelt and film star Errol Flynn. Perplexing discoveries have ignited explorers' imaginations: a flat stone inscribed in code; a flood tunnel draining from a manmade beach; a torn scrap of parchment; stone markers forming a huge cross etc. Swaths of the island were bulldozed looking for answers; excavation attempts have claimed multiple lives. Theories abound as to what's hidden on Oak Island—pirates' treasure, Marie Antoinette's lost jewels, the Holy Grail, proof that Sir Francis Bacon was the true author of Shakespeare's plays—yet to this day, the Money Pit remains an enigma. *The Curse of Oak Island* is a fascinating account of the strange, rich history of the island and the intrepid treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, psychotic breakdowns and even death in pursuit of answers. And as Michigan brothers Marty and Rick Lagina become the latest to attempt to solve the mystery, as documented on a popular television show, Sullivan takes readers along to follow their quest first hand. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, *$28* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Freemasons at Oak Island: Speculation About a Real National Treasure Site



For over two centuries a small patch of land on an obscure island has baffled treasure hunters and scientists alike. Tantalizing clues indicate it may be the site of the world's greatest treasure, or it might be history's most elaborate hoax. Speculation about who is responsible for its puzzling origin runs the gamut from pirates to space aliens. But when the facts are laid out, the evidence on mysterious and enigmatic Oak Island points to one group … the Freemasons. This fascinating 66-page booklet tells why. Softcover, 66 pages, #832, *$7* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Bonus when you order both Oak Island books . . .

Get both books as a set, and we'll throw in a FREE copy of TBR's May/June 2017 edition discussing the feats of Francis Bacon and his possible ties to the Oak Island mystery and what kinds of clues he left in his writings. That's a $10 bonus absolutely FREE!

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Fascinating Ethnographic Studies

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, codiscoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Speke, and British consul on the island of Fernando Po, at Santos, Brazil, at Damascus, Syria and at Trieste, Austria-Hungary. He was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going almost nearly undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. However, the real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, *$16.*

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation

Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. Dr. Hellmut Schramm covers ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz and Kiev. Includes appendices reproducing testimonies given at famous court cases involving alleged ritual murder. Revised edition 2017. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, *$27.*

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century

German composer Richard Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his powerful music. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that, in 1869, he published a response entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." It turned into this book. This volume includes a foreword by Dr. Fredrick Töben and concludes with an essay about Wagner by Andrew Gray. Also includes Mark Twain's remembrances of the time he went to hear Wagner. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, *$15.*

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism

Author and activist William A. White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used to wreak their global mayhem and, believe it or not, they are very similar systems in many ways. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, *$25.*

From the Temple to the Talmud: Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions

Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of other researchers, Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation. Includes research from politically incorrect sources, many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, *$25.*

The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present

By Peter Christian. This book is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. Some allege that, from ancient times, they have shared a vision of world supremacy, based on the belief that they are God's "chosen people." This book reviews some of the things that have been done over the centuries to advance their agenda. Softcover, 230 pages, #585, *$25.*

The Zionists: Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street.* Softcover, 250 pages, #765, *$18.*

Lucifer's Army: An Exposé of Talmudic Tyranny

This 2017 book by popular TBR author Peter Christian takes us on a whirlwind tour of Jewish and Zionist history in "chronological timeline" fashion, with to-the-point explanations of every event considered of import to the author's thesis. Some people think the Jews run the world and have been doing so behind the scenes for quite some time. Others believe this is ridiculous, and that the Jews are just easy scapegoats, targeted because they have been so successful financially and politically over the decades. The author is definitely one who believes influential Zionists, Jewish financial giants and various secret societies have been operating the levers of power in many nations for a very long time. Softcover, 212 pages, #800, *$15.*

The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion

With preface and explanatory notes. The most comprehensive authentication of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. Translated from the Russian text by Victor E. Marsden. Its 299 fact-filled pages expose the most infamous of Zionist texts including how the Protocols came to Russia and the suppression of this American version of the original Russian publication. Softcover, 299 pages, #462, *$13.*

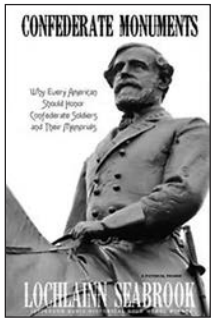
The Jewish War of Survival

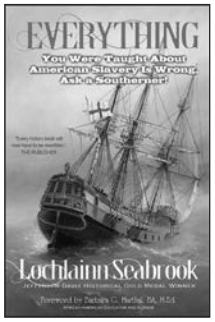
By Arnold Spencer Leese. Details Leese's prescient warnings to Britain that opposing Germany would mean the ultimate defeat of England and the West—whether the Allies "won" the war or not. Exposes Churchill as a war criminal, Halifax's flawed reasoning, who the real enemy was and more. Softcover, 122 pages, #503, *$18.*

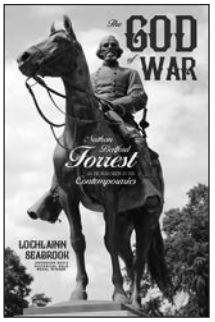
Karl Marx on the 'Jewish Question'

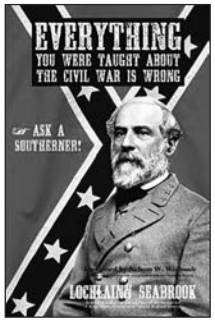
During the mid-1800s, "the Jewish Question" was on the minds of many politicians and philosophers. Karl Marx, of course, was interested in expanding his Judeo-based Communist philosophy across the world. Here is Marx's attempt to explain how Jews could be integrated into his Communist collective and whether this was actually possible. Softcover, 52 pages, color covers, #704, 5.5 x 8.5, *$10.*

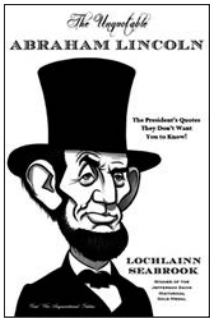
The Civil War from a Southern View











Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22.*

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains 3,500 endnotes and a 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$35.*

A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was a brave and ingenious Confederate officer who won all but one of the battles he led; a philanthropist who gave generously to family, friends and charities; and a humanitarian who not only spared the lives of numerous Yankees on the battlefield, but who freed his slaves years before Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Additionally, Forrest crusaded to bring new African immigrants into the South—with full civil rights. But, according to most authors, Forrest was a violent redneck, a racist, a barbaric slave trader, a philandering husband, an illiterate hillbilly, the founder of the KKK and "the butcher of Fort Pillow." None of this is true. In this positive appraisal, the author corrects the falsehoods and shows that the negative image of Forrest derives solely from slanderous myths created 150 years ago by the anti-South propaganda machine. The longest book ever written on Forrest—2,000 footnotes, hundreds of rare pictures, a list of Forrest's military engagements, an 800-book bibliography, a detailed index and more. Softcover, 822 pages, #776, *$35.*

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

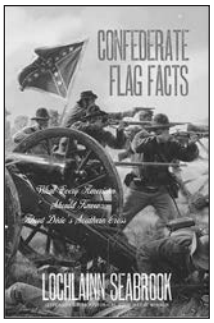
In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook, you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he should be admired by people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20.*

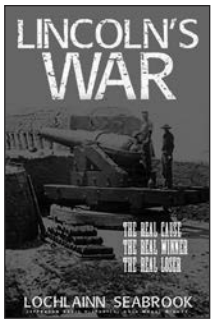
Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

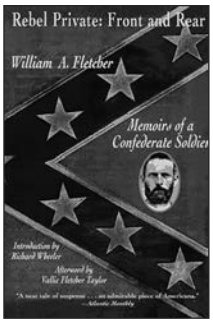
Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well-documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, *$20.*

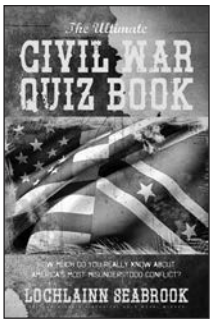
The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln: The President's Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

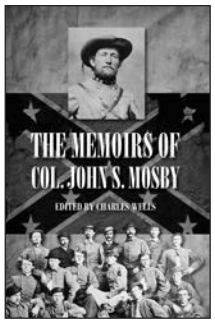
After reading this eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshippers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, *$13.*

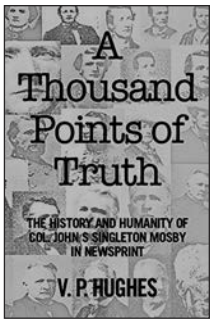












Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one which every Southerner should be rightfully proud of. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22.*

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21.*

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a "rebel" soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, *$15.*

The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?

Think you're an expert on the War of 1861? Test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis' birthday or the names of Abraham Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book! The author, award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand "the Civil War." Complete with notes, an index and a bibliography, this easy-to-understand, generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition, and the war itself, while challenging your knowledge of the most important and relevant struggle in American history. *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book* is another must-read from America's pre-eminent Southern scholar. Softcover, 148 pages, #823, *$14.*

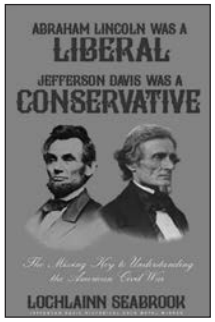
The Memoirs of Col. John Singleton Mosby

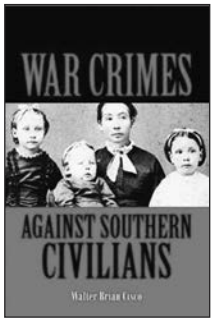
These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. You'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches with some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*

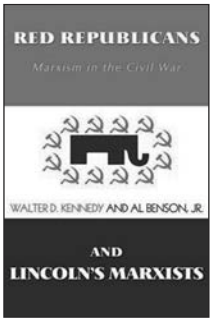
A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

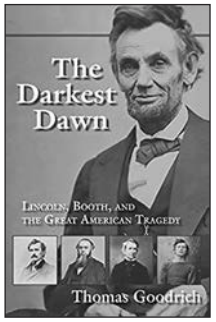
During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby—the Gray Ghost—was the subject of literally thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard Vincent McMahon. McMahon said that he believed that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than perhaps any other researcher by reading 1,000 newspaper articles on Mosby written over the span of 150 years. The author has come to know Mosby through these testimonies from countless eyewitnesses. She believes now is the time for those who also deeply respect John Mosby the soldier to now also respect John Mosby the man. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$35.*

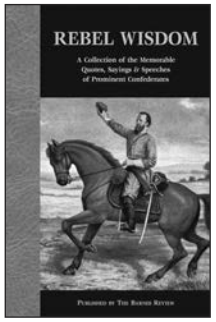
More Books on the Civil War











Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from Washington to Trump. This is the only book ever written on this specific topic. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19*.

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

Walter Brian Cisco's copiously documented exposé of Union Army war crimes rips the carefully constructed facade off Lincoln's "army of emancipation." Far from being an army of liberators, Union troops burned, raped, ravaged and terrorized Southern civilians from east to west. Politically correct history cannot hide the sins of the past, and a true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25.*

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War

Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the politically correct view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the American Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25.*

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

Thomas J. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil—even worse than FDR! Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$16.*

Rebel Wisdom: Confederate Quotations

Assembled by the TBR staff. History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6.*

Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign

By Kathleen Ernst. What might you do if you woke up in the morning and found all of your livestock dead or gone and a hundred corpses on the front lawn? What about the marauding armies from both sides who might still be coming your way to steal your food, burn your home or even murder you and threaten your womenfolk should you happen to be on the "wrong" side? Where would you go? Where would you hide? Could you escape? Representing 10 years of research, this book recounts the experiences of ordinary people caught up in the extraordinary events at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. For those who think war is a glorious affair, this account will reaffirm the point that war is something to be avoided at all costs, as it affects not just soldiers, but the huge numbers of innocent inhabitants caught up in its fury. This book contains numerous period photos and illustrations, a detailed author's preface and extensive footnotes, bibliography and index. Softcover, 320 pages, #777, *$25.*

Stunning "Six Confederate Flag" Desk Set!

Here's a beautiful desk set of six Confederate flags. These four-inch by six-inch desk flags sit in their own weighted holder and are each mounted on a 10-inch sturdy black staff. Included are the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia (square), the First, Second and Third National flags, the Bonnie Blue Flag and the rectangular Second Confederate Navy Jack. It is manufactured in China, but very well made—and a powerful statement of support for our culture. #780, *$20.*

Robert E. Lee on Leadership: Executive Lessons in Character

Gen. Robert E. Lee eluded the Union juggernaut for four years and cunningly thwarted his foe by applying successful leadership and military acumen, winning many battles even though losing the war. However, his reputation and legacy have remained intact, suggesting leadership principles that could be applied today. In very readable prose, H.W. Crocker reviews Lee's career in the military, as a farmer and later as a college president. At the end of each chapter, Crocker provides a section called "Lee's Lessons"—leadership principles based on Lee's Christian lifestyle, his education and his character. Softcover, 256 pages, #484, *$15.*

Maryland, My Maryland: The Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State

By Joyce Bennett. Maryland was founded as a plantation colony like Virginia, and its way of life did not differ greatly from Virginia's. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British attack on Baltimore during the War of 1812. But few know that, in 1861, Francis Key Howard, his grandson, wrote this: "The flag which then he so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed." Howard was one of the many Marylanders who were political prisoners of Lincoln, arrested to prevent Maryland from seceding. See what the lovely state of Maryland has lost, and how it has been slowly and methodically "Northernized" for over a century. Softcover, 214 pages, #775, *$22.*

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry

By Heros von Borcke. This is a highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story written by an extremely intelligent European who was also a brilliant writer. In the midst of the war, von Borcke's multifarious interests come through as he writes not only about war, but the flora and fauna around him as well as making many cogent comments about life in general. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve

By John Graham. The author chronicles how the divisive antagonisms between the North and South, finally erupting in the spring of 1861, were deliberately agitated by great international banking houses with the goal of provoking secession. According to Graham, these private interests fully succeeded and set up a huge financial empire centered on Wall Street, using public debt as the source of their wealth. This watershed book explores the economic causes of the Civil War, revealing how the Civil War would not have happened had it not been planned and fomented by the unbridled greed of Northern capitalists. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$13.*

Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Southern Sympathizers & Civilians in Missouri

LAST REMAINING COPIES! Deep in the eastern Ozarks of Missouri, a battle still rages about a massacre that happened on Christmas Day of 1863. While some call it a simple rescue mission to liberate captured Union soldiers, others claim that it was mass murder, which included women, children and the elderly—27,000 Missouri citizens were killed during the war. To this day, local historians with an axe to grind have worked diligently to cover up the Christmas Day massacre and other war crimes to protect local reputations. Author Clint Lacy has taken up historian Jerry Ponder's torch of truth and, in this book, he presents all the known evidence, making a strong case that the Wilson Massacre did in fact occur as Ponder claimed. Softcover, foreword by Prof. Ray Goodwin, six appendices with period newspaper reports, diary entries, photo section, 157 pages, #725, *$17.*

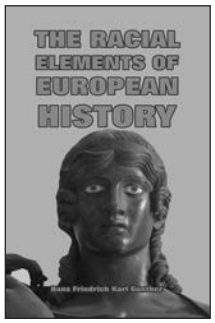
The Southerner: The Real Story of Abe Lincoln

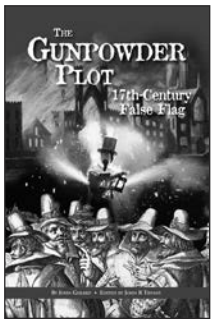
Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted his intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy, set against a backdrop of the major events of the War Between the States. Softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26.*

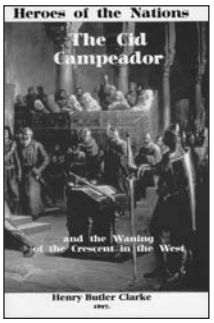
The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy

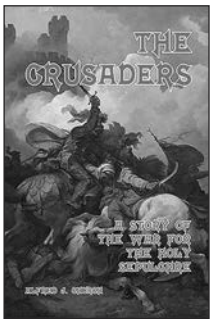
Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the immediate aftermath of the president's assassination: the public panic … the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted or attacked … the massive manhunt for Booth … the arrest of the alleged conspirators … and a populace begging for revenge—all of this happening even as a war was still raging in some parts of the country. But this story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses to it all, from the moment of the assassination in Ford's Theater—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt for John Wilkes Booth, the executions of the accused conspirators and beyond. As you have come to expect from Tom Goodrich's books, the manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news but presented through the eyes of a private investigator. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

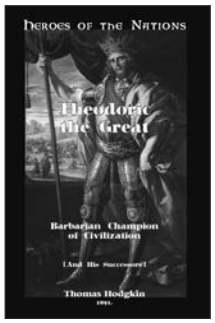
Uncensored European History

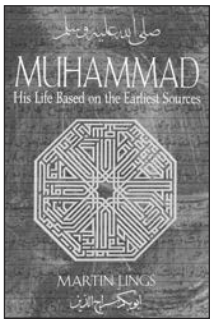












The Racial Elements of European History

By Hans F.K. Günther. This long-suppressed work by one of Germany's foremost racial thinkers was first published in English in 1927. The author, an unabashed Nordicist, provides a remarkable overview of the concept of race, defines five different European races and discusses their physical and mental characteristics. This is a fascinating historical document and provides a remarkable insight into pre-World War II German racial thought. Over 300 illustrations and maps highlight racial types and historical events. Softcover, 241 pages, #798, *$22.*

The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag— The Traditional Story Tested Against the Evidence

By John Gerard. Edited by John Tiffany. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605—known at the time as the Gunpowder Treason Plot or the Jesuit Treason—was billed as a failed assassination plot against Protestant King James I of England by a group of English Catholics led by Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes. The official story was that the "conspirators" were going to blow up the House of Lords during the opening of England's Parliament on the 5th of November by igniting a massive cache of gunpowder stored in the cellars under the houses of Parliament. But does the evidence stand up to scientific scrutiny? You may be surprised by the conclusion. Find out more in this new edition of the well-researched 1897 book. Softcover, 203 pages, #676, *$22.*

The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West

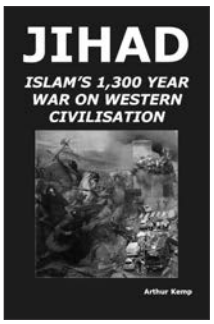
By Henry Butler Clarke. Written in 1897, here is the story of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (c.1043-1099), a Castilian nobleman and military leader in medieval Spain. The Moors called him El Cid, which meant the Lord (probably from the original Arabic *al-sayyid*). The Christians called him *El Campeador*, which means "Outstanding Warrior." Written before the era of political correctness, here is the Cid's story—and that of Spain—from the Muslim conquest (A.D. 711) to the time of the Cid himself, until his death in A.D. 1099. Chapters cover the Saracen conquest, the ancestry of the Cid, the legendary accomplishments of the Cid as a young man and his youthful exploits, the reign of Don Sancho, the accession of Don Alfonso and the banishment of the Cid, the Cid in exile, the conquests of Alfonso and the Saracen princes of the south, the Almoravides in Spain, the Battle of Zalaca, the reconciliation of Alfonso and the Cid, Yusuf's return, the outlawing of the Cid again, conquests in Andalusia, the unification of Spanish forces, the revolution at Valencia, Ibn Jehaf, sieges of Valencia, the Cid's victory, the last battle, his death. Includes three appendices: 1) Combats between noblemen; 2) Laws of banishment; and 3) 11th-century ritualistic controversy. Softcover 382 pages, 20 illustrations, #820, *$25.*

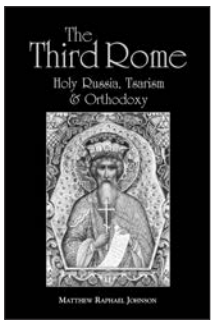
The Crusaders: The War for the Holy Sepulchre

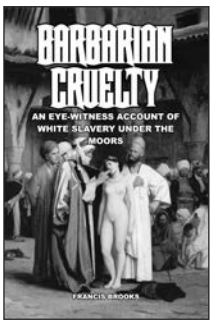
By Alfred J. Church. Too many people think the Crusades were "bald Christian aggressions against the Muslims of the Mideast." Here is a wonderful retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, narrated by a fictional "wandering Jew" (cursed to live until the Second Coming of Christ). The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. From the dizzying successes of the First Crusade to the recapture of Jerusalem by the Muslims, the reader will meet Richard Lionheart, Duke Godfrey, Saladin, King Louis of France and others. The reader also discovers the full tragedy of the ill-fated "Children's Crusade" and more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, *$15.*

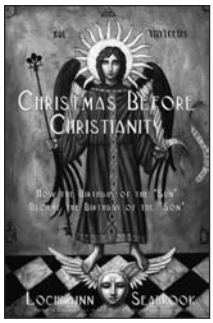
Theodoric the Great: The Barbarian Champion of Civilization

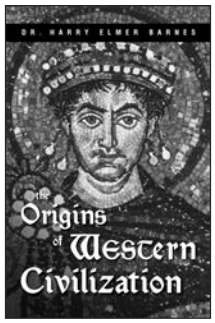
Odoacer represented the low point of Italian history. He was a German warrior who became the first king of Italy in 476 after leading the revolt that threw out the last Roman emperor in the West, Romulus Augustus. Then, after assuming total power of the empire, Odoacer did next to nothing with it. There were no grand buildings, no funding of literature, no artistic advancements, no great works of engineering, although he did terrorize his neighbors, one of whom was Theodoric, king of the Goths. After invading Italy and forcing Odoacer into Ravenna and soon thereafter obtaining his surrender, Theodoric slew Odoacer at a reconciliation banquet. Theodoric immediately began restoring ancient monuments in Rome, including the Colosseum and Theater of Pompey. He also built an impressive palace and had a massive mausoleum constructed for himself. He directed the decoration of Saint Apollinare, among other building projects that transformed Ravenna into a great capital city. Under his rule, Ravenna soon began to look and act like the great capital it was. Theodoric was born in Pannonia in 454, after his tribe had defeated the Huns at the Battle

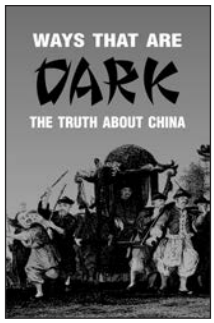












of Nedao (A.D. 454). From the age of 10, Theodoric had grown up as a hostage in Constantinople, receiving a privileged imperial Roman education. He succeeded his father as leader of the Pannonian Ostrogoths in 473. And just 15 years later he would find himself the ruler of the remnants of the western Roman empire as well as the Ostrogoths and Visigoths. This is his amazing story. In this classic book, written in 1891, scholar Thomas Hodgkin recounts not only Theodoric's great accomplishments, but also the unraveling of his empire upon his death. Softcover, 442 pages, 32 illustrations, six-page table of contents, indexed, #804, *$25.*

Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources

Want to know more about the real Muhammad from the earliest writings? Here's a revised edition of the internationally acclaimed biography of the prophet Muhammad by scholar Martin Lings, who converted to Islam later in life. Based on the siras, the 8th- and 9th-century Arabic biographies that recount numerous events in the prophet's life, it contains original English translations of many important passages that reveal the words of the people who heard Muhammad speak and witnessed his life. Softcover, 384 pages, #727, *$20.*

Jihad: Islam's 1,300-Year War Against Western Civilization

By Arthur Kemp. Chapters cover: the mind set which gives rise to Islam; born in conflict—Muhammad and the rise of Islam; the Muslim invasion of the Middle East; the Muslim invasion of North Africa; the Muslim invasion of western Europe; the Muslim invasion of the Eastern Roman empire; Europe attempts to fight back—the Crusades; the Muslim destruction of Constantinople; the Muslim invasion of southeastern Europe; the Muslim invasion of Italy; Reconquista—the Muslims are driven out of the Iberin peninsula; the Muslims are driven out of the Balkans; the modern Muslim invasion of Europe; what must be done if the West is to survive. Softcover, 88 pages, indexed, #726, *$12.*

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from an internationally acknowledged expert on Russian history and Slavic studies. Chapters on every major Russian ruler from the earliest times to Karensky. Includes chapters on the Ivans, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, tAlexander I, II and III and Nicholas I and II. Very nicely designed. Must reading! Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

Christmas Before Christianity: How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son

By Lochlainn Seabrook. This detailed book explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where many modern Christmas traditions are traced. From every major facet of the Nativity to the décor and traditions of Christmas celebrations, paganism permeates the Christian tradition and His birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and Father Christmas were from pagan ideas. Seabrook also discloses pagan-rooted celebrations practiced around the globe today. But Christmas celebrations were not always so well received. Fourth-century church father Origen strenuously opposed the holiday exactly because of its pagan roots. You'll learn about that, too—and more. Softcover, 300 pages, #773, *$22.*

Barbarian Cruelty: An Eyewitness Account of Slavery Under the Moors

This lost classic by Francis Brooks is back. It was during the 1600s that Barbary slavers—pirates from the coast of north Africa—were most active and ferocious. With the full support of Moorish rulers, these Muslim slavers raided Atlantic and Mediterranean Europe, Britain, Ireland and even Iceland, at will, carting off hundreds of thousands of whites as slaves. Few ever managed to escape. This book, first published in 1693, contains one of the few eyewitness accounts written by a white slave who managed to get away from his captors. Softcover, 52 pages, #650, *$9.*

The Origins of Western Civilization

By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. As you journey through this book, you will see the great cultures of the West rise and fall for reasons as simple as free trade, the quest for precious metals, usury, debt slavery, greed and the pursuit of freedom. Along the way you will see thought-provoking relationships to today's world offered by one of the greatest Revisionist historians of the modern era. Softcover, 115 pages, #510, *$18.*

Ways That Are Dark: The Truth About China

By Ralph Townsend, veteran U.S. diplomat to China in the 1930s, who recounts what he saw without the filtering lens of today's political correctness. Read what Townsend said about the Chinese people, their legendary tolerance for pain, the British depredations of the opium period, the Chinese resistance to change, their xenophobia, their cruel and exotic tortures, their diet, their legendary resistance to cultural advances, their living conditions, the resilience of the Chinese peasant to natural and manmade disasters—and so much more. An intriguing read. Softcover, #4, 336 pages, *$15.*

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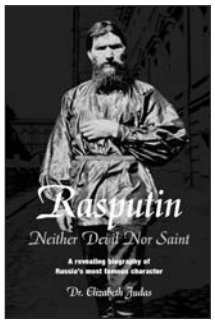

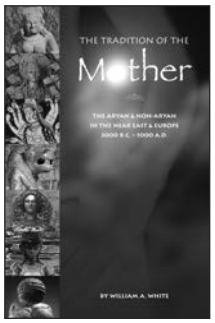

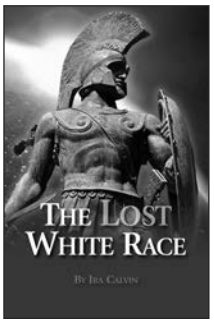

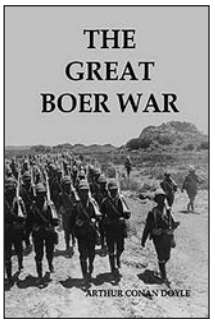

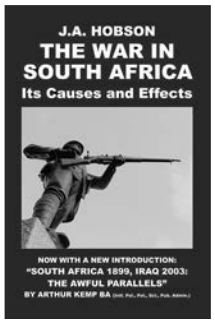
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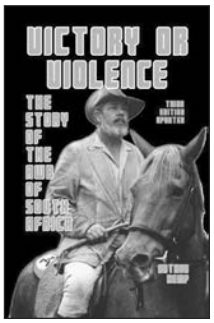


Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint

By Dr. Elizabeth Judas. Perhaps no man in history has had such fantastic lies told about him as has Gregory Rasputin. A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the wealthy classes as much as the poverty stricken—Rasputin has emerged in history as part devil and part mesmerizer. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to the author, who knew Rasputin personally. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$20.*

The Tradition of the Mother: The Aryan & Non-Aryan in the Near East & Europe, 3000 B.C –1000 A.D.

Author William White examines the role and effects of the Aryan and non-Aryan upon the cultures of the Near East and Europe, covering the periods from 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000. Beginning with the author's explanation of how our myths and our history have been so intertwined as to leave us asking where the line can be drawn between the two, and how, he moves on to examinations of the interplay between various seemingly disparate cultures. Odin, Yahweh, the Aryan in antiquity, the errors of Josephus; the tradition of the Mother Goddess cults; the root religions; the Trojan period; the mysterious Etruscans and the influence of the Semite; the goddess Uni and more. Softcover, 233 pages, #821, *$25.*

The Maxims of Napoleon

Here is a compilation of the sayings of Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte was a student of human nature, and sections cover his views on women, England, warfare, kingly behavior and what makes a man great. There is also a section of quotes that tell us much about Napoleon the man. A great little gift for any student of history. Booklet, 3.5 x 6 pocket sized, 90 pages, #496, $5. 2 for $8. 3 for $11. 4-99 for $3 each. 100 or more just $2.50 each.

The Lost White Race

By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that there will have to be two worlds, i.e., a white world and a colored world. He maintains that if we don't do this, the white race will die, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the white race can be assured of continued existence, which, he believes, is the best thing for the future of the world, i.e., a white homeland all other races have. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, *$20.*

The Great Boer War

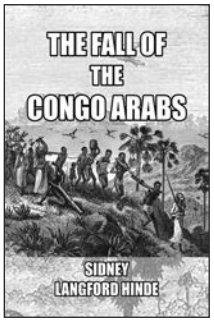
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close. He volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict firsthand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon. Reset with two dozen rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, *$15.*

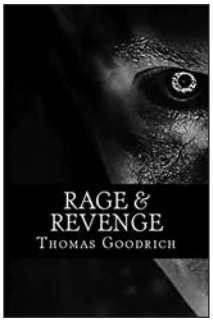
The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects

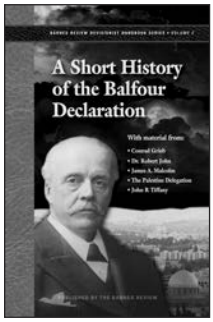
John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in detail the lies, deception, underhanded maneuverings, false propaganda—and the ubiquitous pressure groups—that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1889. Faked "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war are discussed. Hobson even shows how the lies also included fake stories of "Boer armaments build-ups," that were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat." He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world and by whom. This new edition has been completely reset, updated and annotated. Also includes a new introduction, "South Africa 1899, Iraq 2003: The Awful Parallels," by Arthur Kemp, which details who incited the Iraq War, using forgery, phony reports, deception and mass media lies—following the pattern used before the Second Anglo-Boer War. Softcover, 277 pages, #767, *$22.*

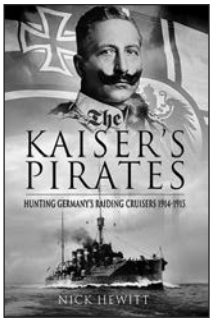
Victory or Violence? The Story of the AWB of South Africa

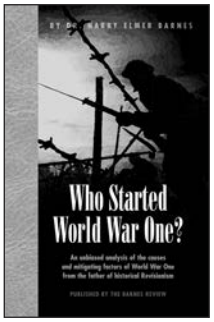
By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugéne Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this updated eyewitness account. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22.*











The Fall of the Congo Arabs

Written by one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in Africa, this astonishing book tells of the little-known Aran Campaign, or "Congo-Arab War" of 1892 to 1894. European intervention against the Arab slave trade started with the foundation in 1876 of the International African Association, which had as its aim the "exploration and opening to civilization of central Africa" and the "abolition of the trade in blacks." The Arab slave trade in black Africans—which had started soon after the first Muslim incursions into north Africa in A.D. 640, and continued until the 1920s—had encroached all the way to central Africa. From there, Africans were sold into slavery by other Africans—many of them converts to Islam—or by Arab colonists, all directed from the Islamic slave-trading island outpost of Zanzibar on Africa's east coast. Many important insights into the slave trade. Softcover, 136 pages, #791, ***$14***.

Lost in the Jungle

The third classic study of African wildlife, culture, and native tribes as they existed in the mid-1800s, written by the first European explorer to confirm the existence of gorillas and African pygmies. Following on from his *Stories of the Gorilla Country and Wild Life Under the Equator*, adventurer Paul du Chaillu describes in vivid detail African life before the advent of European colonization, and the astonishing practices, culture and environment which existed. This work shows, without prejudice or favor, Africa as it was, as seen by one of the first European explorers to set foot inside the interior of the Dark Continent. Read of witchcraft trials, and the tribe members' astonishment at their first sight of a white man, their amazement at everyday items such as clothes, shoes, socks, hats, a music-box and a mirror, and of how the Apingi tribe appointed him king. Here is Africa in its natural state, teaching us many sobering lessons applicable to today—if the reader has the vision to see. This is a hand-restored and reset edition, complete with original illustrations. Softcover, 200 pages, #794, ***$15***.

Rage & Revenge: Torture & Atrocities in War & Peace

Tom Goodrich's *Rage & Revenge* is a terrifying, up-close and personal look at what war and its aftermath are really like. For too long, the true nature of combat and the "peace" that follows has been concealed from the general public. Most who have never witnessed war naively assume that there are rules and laws governing such contests. As the reader of *Rage & Revenge* will quickly discover, nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, all war is wild, chaotic, brutal and primitive. War is also the refuge where some of the most sick and sadistic among us may live out their darkest fantasies. In a fast-paced, no-nonsense writing style, Goodrich offers the reader a riveting glimpse at the true face of war in all its ugly reality and its strange fascination. *Rage & Revenge* speaks in lurid detail about how men, filled with rage from battle, and perhaps intoxicated by poisonous propaganda, turn into some of the most vile, sadistic creatures in the aftermath of the heat of battle. Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Thomas Goodrich weaves a torrid tale of some of the most unspeakable, bestial crimes committed during the aftermath of battle. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, ***$20***.

A Short History of the Balfour Declaration

The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the global convulsions that followed. It's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this candid analysis about the machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, ***$12***.

The Kaiser's Pirates: Germany's Raiding Cruisers 1914-1915

This is the dramatic and little-known story of World War I, when the actions of a few bold men shaped the fate of entire nations. By 1914, Germany had ships and sailors scattered across the globe, protecting its overseas colonies and showing the flag of its new Imperial Navy. After war broke out, there was little hope that they could reach home to join the home fleet. Instead, these widely scattered, lightly armed vessels were ordered to attack Britain's vital trade routes. Under the leadership of a few brilliant men, Germany unleashed a series of raids that threatened Britain's war effort and challenged the power and prestige of the Royal Navy. An excellent book that TBR subscribers have ignored for too long. Hardback, 256 pages, 25 illustrations, #695, ***$24***.

Who Started World War One?

By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. World War I: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war" is what we have been told again and again by those who control history. But how much blame should Germany bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? What was the complex set of circumstances that exploded out of control after the assassination of the archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Softcover, 60 pages, #530, ***$6***.

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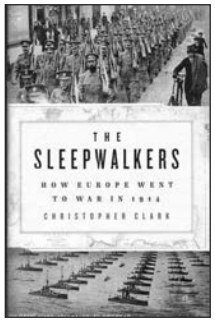

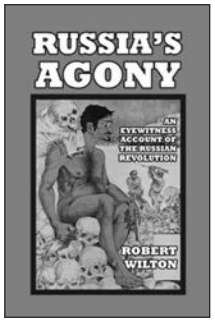

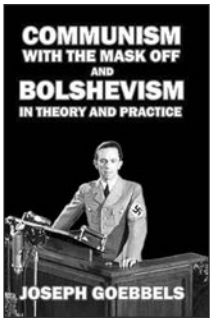

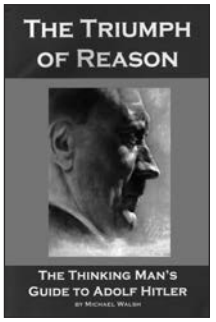

The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914

How did Europe, at the height of its glory, commit collective suicide, drowning centuries of progress in the bloodletting of 1914-18? Here is historian Christopher Clark's riveting account of the beginnings of WWI, focusing not on the battles and atrocities, but on the complex events and relationships that led well-meaning leaders into conflict. Clark traces the paths to war in an action-packed narrative that examines the decades of history that drove the events of 1914. Softcover, 697 pages, #683, *$20.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on behind the scenes in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation

Author Dr. Edward Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left in disarray after WWI, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Vladimir Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and sent him scurrying to Crimea with the blessings of Lenin. Many photographs of the perpetrators of the terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, *$7.*

Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start WWII

By Victor Suvorov. Suvorov—author of *Icebreaker*—gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the debate beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe was thwarted by Adolf Hitler by two weeks in 1941 with Operation Barbarossa. Had Hitler not done so, Europe would have been overrun by the communist hordes. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$29.*

Communism With the Mask Off AND Bolshevism in Theory & Practice

By Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Here are two dramatic speeches, made by the German minister of propaganda, at the famous Nuremberg rallies of 1935 and 1936, which sum up the National Socialist interpretation of communism and its threat to the world. *ALSO INCLUDES . . . Bolshevism in Theory and Practice* (1936). Here, Goebbels discusses the social, political and economic consequences of Marxism—and how Germany had broken that menace. Softcover, 64 pages, #673, *$12.*

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

By Gerard Menuhin. (The anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin.) Second updated and indexed edition. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to where it is now? Who could have stopped it? What can we do? Softcover, 457 pages, #715, *$20.*

Triumph of Reason: The Thinking Man's Guide to Adolf Hitler

By Michael Walsh. This power-packed volume is a carefully organized and well-annotated selection of the famed German leader's views on a wide variety of topics, excerpted from his speeches and writings. This book is unlike anything we have seen in the English language. In 72 oversized pages and bound in a handsome, quality card cover, you will find what might be termed "the best of Adolf Hitler" without political correctness. Softcover, oversized at 8.5" x 11", 72 pages, many photographs, #369, *$16.* (Limited quantity.)

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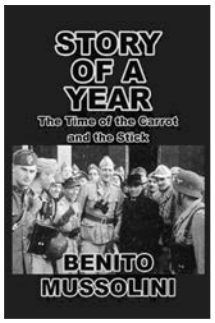
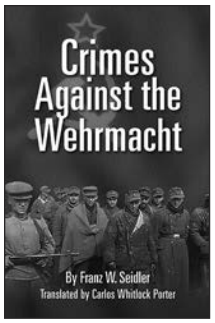
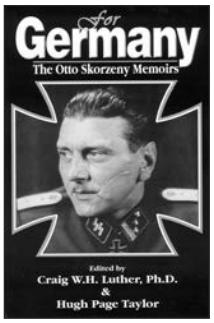
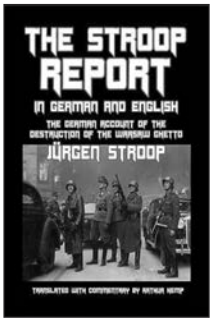








The Dynamics of War and Revolution

By Lawrence Dennis. First published in 1941 when America was on the brink of war and Europe was in flames, the book represented a milestone in American political-philosophical outlook. A great patriot with unusual prophetic vision. Limited stock! #24, softcover, 257 pages, *$19.*

Benito Mussolini: My Life

By Benito Mussolini. Foreword by Richard W. Child, former U.S. ambassador to Italy. First published in 1928, Mussolini covers his life up to 1929. It contains his thoughts on Italian politics and also includes the text of some of his most inspirational speeches. It begins with a brief family history before moving on to its core subject: how Mussolini built the Fascist movement out of a militia, founded at the end of the World War I to avert Italy plunging into Bolshevik chaos. Mussolini spells out his ideological background, sparing no details on his socialist political origins. Along with *Story of a Year*, it makes up Mussolini's autobiography. Softcover, 212 pages, #712, *$15.*

Story of a Year: The Time of the Carrot & the Stick

This work is Benito Mussolini's autobiographical account, written in the third person, of the dramatic events—as he experienced them—from the time of the battles of El Alamein until his rescue and reinstatement as leader of German-occupied Italy. It starts with a gripping recounting of the reasons for the first major Axis defeats in north Africa, the invasions of Sicily and mainland Italy by the Allies, and then moves on to discuss in detail the Grand Fascist Council meeting of July 1943—where Mussolini was deposed as leader by his own party and arrested. Also describes his experiences in prison, ending that section with an account of his rescue from his mountaintop prison by Skorzeny. Mussolini reveals intimate details of internal Fascist Party meetings, his relations with the Italian king and all the betrayals by formerly loyal colleagues. Softcover, 139 pages, #713, *$10.*

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan

Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But what they may not know is that Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve fictional homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Zionist leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed; which world leaders supported it—and which did not; and why the plan was eventually abandoned . . . plus lots more. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, *$12.*

Crimes Against the Wehrmacht

By Franz W. Seidler. Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter. This volume provides a picture of the mortal dangers posed to every German soldier by the Red Army's bestial conduct of partisan warfare in violation of international law. This book provides full documentation of over 300 Soviet war crimes committed from 1941 to 1942, accompanied by exact descriptions, many of them proven in detail by eyewitness statements and horrifying photo evidence. This volume was made possible by a systematic study of the archives of the objective Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, which investigated 8,000 war crimes. Even Goebbels's propaganda ministry was compelled to keep silent about these atrocities for fear of the possible effect they might have on German morale. Only now is the full truth of the matter revealed. Horrifying mutilations, deliberate blindings, rapes, inconceivable tortures, sadism, massacres of wounded men in hospitals, cold-blooded slaughter—even cannibalism practiced by the Soviets on the bodies of German soldiers—are all proven in detail. More than 100 photographs help prove the point. Softcover, 481 pages, #733, *$26.*

For Germany: The Otto Skorzeny Memoirs

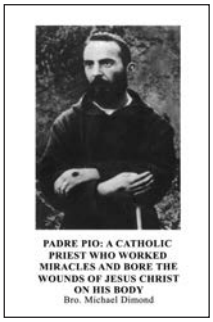
Otto Skorzeny was called "the most dangerous man in Europe." One of the most awe-inspiring personalities of WWII, Skorzeny conducted exploits that made him a legend in his own time. His rescue of Benito Mussolini using gliders and the ensuing escape is more exciting than any fictional novel. The operation to kidnap Hungary's Admiral Horthy will be told for centuries. This is the most detailed work on "Scarface Skorzeny," who was also known as a gentleman, family man and dedicated comrade. Top-notch presentation: deluxe binding, hardback, 528 pages, 248 photos (many Skorzeny's), the highest quality gloss paper, extensive footnotes and index, #429, *$49.*

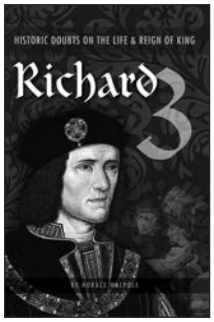
The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

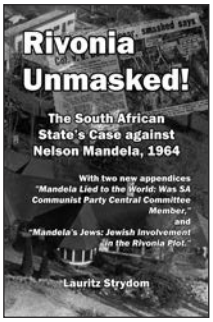
Translated, annotated and introduced by prolific historian Arthur Kemp. *The Stroop Report* is the official German account of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto from April to May 1943, prepared by the commanding officer of the operation, SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Divided up into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official day-to-day combat reports and a photographic record—the report contains a number of fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Today, historians either do not know or prefer to suppress the surprising facts about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Softcover, 232 pages, #677, *$19.*

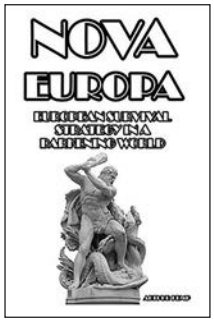
See our full collection of books on the World War II "holocaust" at www.BarnesReview.com.

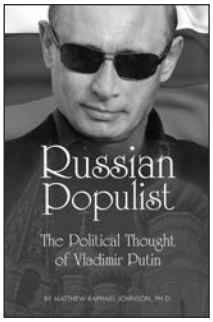
More European History Books






Rivonia Unmasked!
The South African State's Case against Nelson Mandela, 1964
With two new appendices
"Mandela Lied to the World: Was SA Communist Party Central Committee Member," and
"Mandela's Jews: Jewish Involvement in the Rivonia Plot."
Lauritz Strydom





Padre Pio: A Catholic Priest Who Worked Miracles and Bore the Wounds of Jesus Christ on His Body

Canonized in 2002, Saint Pio of Pietrelcina, better known as Padre Pio, was a Franciscan Capuchin priest who bore the five wounds of Jesus Christ on his body for more than 50 years. Padre Pio was also a seer, psychic, prophet, miracle-worker, confessor, mystic, ascetic and missionary on a worldwide scale. Hundreds of books and articles have been written about Padre Pio. Lengthy articles about him have appeared in *Newsweek*, *Time* and *The New York Times Magazine*. As a young man, Padre Pio received the stigmata and worked many miracles. Those close to him insist he began to manifest multiple spiritual gifts, including healing, prophecy, extraordinary abstinence from both sleep and nourishment (Padre Agostino recorded that Padre Pio was able to subsist for at least 20 days at Verafeno on only communion wafers without any other nourishment), the ability to read hearts, the gift of conversions and pleasant-smelling wounds. This beautiful little booklet tells Padre Pio's story. Softcover, 86 pages, #844, *$6*.

Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III

In 1787, amateur historian and well-known British writer Horace Walpole, a former member of Parliament, penned a book questioning the black portrayal of King Richard III. The outrageous accusations against the maligned king—who became the subject of a fanciful Shakespearean propaganda play—were dealt with one by one, like a barrister defending his client. Myths of Richard's grotesque physical appearance to accusations he murdered his nephews, his wife, his brother and several members of the English court are refuted with common sense and real investigative work. This biography is a picture of man quite at odds with the one history has given us with for hundreds of years. This new edition, plus a new introduction by Revisionist historian John Tiffany, brings us up to date on the recent skeletal remains that have helped shed new light on the real Richard and offers a more accurate portrayal of the king who has been entombed in the annals of history as one of the darkest characters of the medieval period. Did he kill "the Princes in the Tower"? Did he poison his own wife while lusting after his niece? Did he grab the throne illegally? Was he a brutal, deformed monster and tyrant? Was he a populist? All these questions and more are answered. When written, it dared to debunk the prevailing propaganda. Softcover, 125 pages, #845, *$13*.

Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

First published in 1965, this book was the white South African government's official version of the 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the communist parties in the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany actively supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned a bloody revolution. It also shows how the apartheid government was out of touch with reality, believing that the ANC did not represent the majority of blacks and that it was "only" communists who were a problem. It was a delusion that cost white South Africa dearly. Two appendices focus on Mandela's position as a high-ranking communist and the Jewish support structure of the ANC. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16*.

Nova Europa: European Survival Strategy in a Darkening World

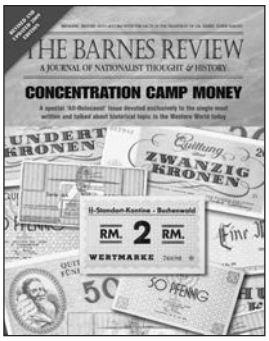
By Arthur Kemp. Drawing upon history and two practical examples (the Afrikaner town of Orania and the Zionist state of Israel), the author forms an argument for the creation of, at first, local European communities and then, eventually, the creation of a European ethnostate arising from the chaos of a Third Worldized globe. It includes detailed steps and territorial proposals. It is a practical answer to the crisis facing European man that, if implemented, might provide our salvation. Softcover, 88 pages, #723, *$12*.

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Vladimir Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. Here are the programs and the thinking that have allowed that to happen at a pace that has astonished the world. Read of Putin's outlook on foreign policy, the economy, Christian culture, the Russian people, history and more. Never before has a book like this on Putin been published, and you will certainly not see one like it on bookshelves in the anti-Russian West. Can Putin's policies be applied to other faltering nations? Find out. By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an expert on Russian studies. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25*.

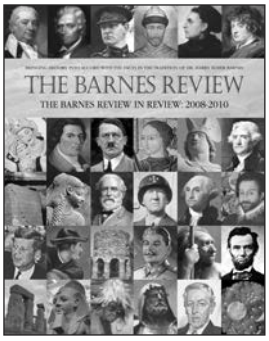
THREE SPECIAL TBR ISSUES

TBR's All-Holocaust Theme Issue



At 112 pages, this may be the best overall holocaust resource ever prepared. Dozens of fascinating articles and historical items cover the subject from "Auschwitz to Zyklon B." Find out what a wide variety of scientists, philosophers, historians and sensible laymen are saying about the holocaust. Inmates paid for their work with camp money? No gas chambers? No brutal beatings? 85,000—not 4 million—died at Auschwitz? Inmates could be released for good behavior? Crematory ovens never used to kill? No evidence of a plot to eradicate Europe of Jews? Money, a post office, a large pool, soccer fields, a sauna and a camp canteen at Auschwitz —for use by the prisoners? Softcover, 112 pages, #531, Prices are as follows: 1-5 copies are *$11* each. 6-49 copies are *$10* each. 50 or more are just *$9* each.

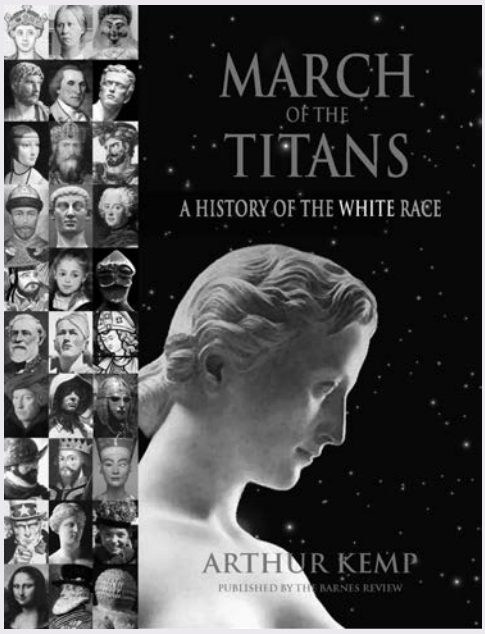
TBR Special Anthology: 2008-2010



Contains articles on: the Nazi space program; why the Brits hated Joan of Arc; did Hitler have an A-bomb?; new facts about slavery; Bush Ghost of Africa; 28 problems with the holocaust; Willis Carto and the far right; legacy of Luther; Wilson and Palestine; strange death of Patton; WWII's dambusters; Arminius vs. the Romans; Civil War death camp; black blizzards of the dustbowl; sinking of the *Royal Oak;* Prussian in the Reb cavalry; America's race wars; traitors behind Germany's defeat; Lincoln's police state; forgotten riders of the Revolution; Templars in North America; Stuttgart atrocity; who's in WWII's mass graves?; JFK's mystery mistress; Neanderthal DNA; Antony & Cleopatra; treasure of the Goths; Poland's holocaust; Nebra Sky Disk; Rudolf Hess; real-life Zorro; eyewitness to Nagasaki; more! Quality color cover, perfect bound, 8.5" by 11", 160 pages, four dozen articles, *$15*, #605. Bulk pricing: Two to nine copies are $13 each. Ten to 19 copies are $12 each. Twenty or more *$10* each.

Solzhenitsyn: Russia & the Jews Special September/October 2008 issue

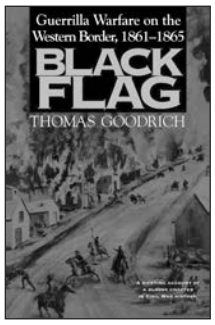
First-ever full-length English review of massive banned book series about Russia's relationship with her Jewish population by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Originally reviewed in German by the great Udo Walendy, it is unavailable in the West in English except online. Details: the end of the czars and the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the 1917 Jewish revolution in Russia; the Ukrainian Terror Famine; life in the gulag; Bolshevism in Europe; pogroms; the Russian Civil War; Stalin's top killers; Jewish commissars; the populating of Russia by outsiders; and much, much more! *$10.*

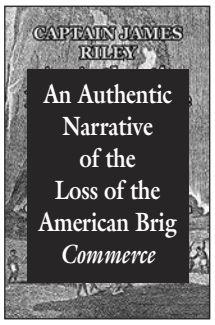


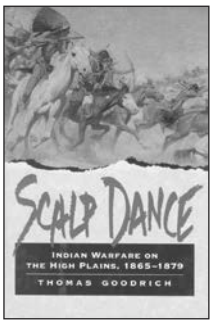
March of the Titans: A History of the White Race

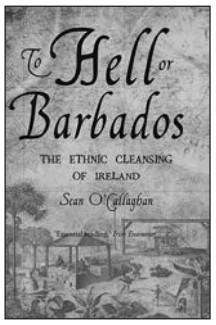
Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the white race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. This book also presents a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every white country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only identifies the cause of the collapse of ancient civilizations, but also applies these lessons. Arthur Kemp spent more than 25 years traveling four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. This is a book you can pass on from generation to generation as a true history of our people. Deluxe softcover, 8.25" x 10.25" format, 592 pages, hundreds of B&W pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable white culture group and more. High-quality softcover, 592 pages, #464, *$42.*

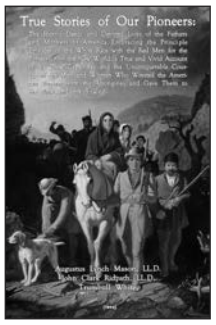
American History Books

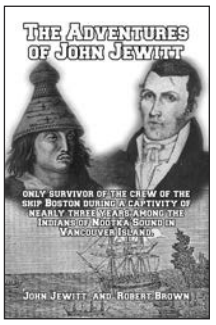











THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN JEWITT
ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP BOSTON DURING A CAPTIVITY OF NEARLY THREE YEARS AMONG THE INDIANS OF NOOTKA SOUND IN VANCOUVER ISLAND
JOHN JEWITT AND ROBERT BROWN

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History

By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable death and destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare seems a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and firsthand newspaper accounts—the author presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their terrifying ordeals. Softcover 192 pages, #817, *$20.*

An Authentic Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce

By Capt. James Riley. Here's the incredible true story of an American crew captured by Arab slave traders after their ship was wrecked on the forbidding northwest coast of Africa. This account has fascinated and horrified readers since its first publication 200 years ago. Riley's ship, the *Commerce*, was sailing from Gibraltar to the Cape Verde Islands when it was lost in fog and wrecked off the coast of the Sahara. There, they were captured by passing Berbers who seized the men, as was their custom, and took them deep into the blazing, nearly waterless Sahara desert. The book tells in shocking detail the events before and after their capture by these marauding Sahrawi Muslims, and their endless mistreatment—beatings, near-deadly heat exposure and starvation. Softcover, 352 pages, #742, *$15.*

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

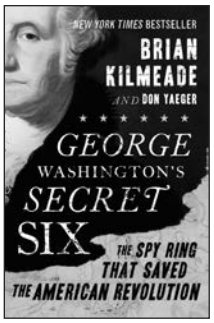
By Thomas Goodrich. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the mighty Sioux and Cheyenne nations in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bloody, bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other defending its land in the only way it knew how. Drawing heavily from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told, each its own drama. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies, most of which is glossed over today in history books. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, *$22.*

To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

Here is the story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children enslaved and shipped off to work on plantations in Barbados and Virginia from the 17th to 19th centuries. Sean O'Callaghan documents their transportation, the conditions in which they lived as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. O'Callaghan's description of 17th-century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. In the 17th century, Oliver Cromwell encouraged the mass slaughter and enslavement of Irish men, women and children. Cromwell regarded the Catholic Irish as subhuman. Irish priests and nuns were hunted down like rogue wolves and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels, widows and wee ones were enslaved side-by-side with much more expensive black Africans. An incredibly detailed book that refutes claims that only blacks were enslaved on plantations in the New World. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, *$23.*

The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds & Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of which we are sure you have never heard of. This book is great for adults, but also perfect for a younger person. A real gem of American history. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, *$40.*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AND DON YAEGER
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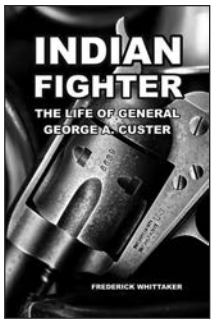
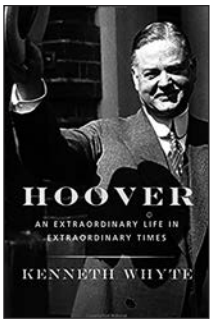
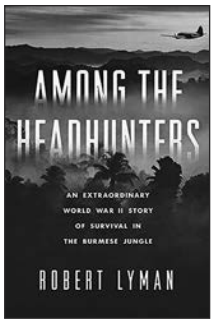
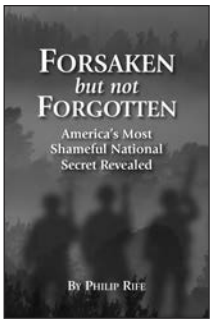
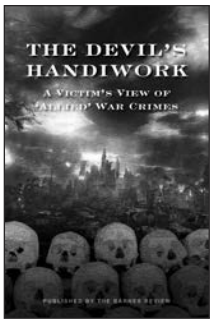










The Adventures of John Jewitt: The Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston

Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Brown, Ph.D. In 1803, the American ship *Boston* was attacked, seized and burned by Nootka Indians while anchored off the Pacific Northwest Coast of what is now Canada. This journal—written by one of only two survivors of the massacre,—provides a fascinating insight into the author's 28 months as a slave of the Indians, one of the few white men to endure such a lengthy ordeal and live to tell the tale. Slaves were the Indians' most valuable property, and each Indian tribe kept hundreds of them. Jewitt began keeping a journal, carefully recording everyday details about the Indians, their lifestyle, customs, and traditions. His descriptions provided anthropologists with a unique insight into early Amerindian society, while the story of his exploits and eventual escape make for a riveting adventure story. Softcover, 168 pages, #792, *$15.*

George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution

When Gen. George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in 1776, many thought the Revolution might be over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a spy network to infiltrate New York to give him an edge. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not known until the 20th century, and one remains a mystery today. Historians have, however, discovered enough to say that these six individuals turned the tide of the war. Here is their story told in an fashion that rivals any fictional spy novel. Softcover, 256 pages, #685, *$28.*

Indian Fighter: The Life of General George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's "best Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War (Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, amongst others) in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians, which culminated in Custer's death at the age of 36 in the prime of life. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, *$30.*

Hoover: An Extraordinary Life in Extraordinary Times

Here is the definitive biography of Herbert Hoover, one of the most remarkable Americans of the 20th century—a wholly original account that will forever change the way Americans understand the man, his presidency, his battle against the Great Depression and their own history. Author Kenneth Whyte vividly recreates Hoover's rich and dramatic life in all its complex glory. He follows Hoover through his impoverished Iowa boyhood, his cutthroat business career, his brilliant rescue of millions of lives during World War I and the 1927 Mississippi floods, his misconstrued presidency, his defeat at the hands of a ruthless FDR, his devastating years in the political wilderness, his return to grace as Truman's emissary to help European refugees after WWII and his final vindication in the days of Kennedy's "New Frontier." Ultimately, Whyte brings to light Hoover's complexities and contradictions as well as his profound political legacy. Hardcover, deckled edge, 752 pages, #805, *$35.*

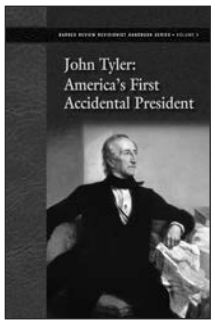
Among the Headhunters: An Extraordinary WWII Story of Survival in the Burmese Jungle

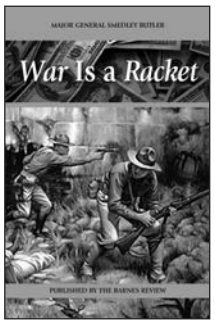
By Robert Lyman. Flying the notorious "Hump" route between India and China in 1943, a twin-engine plane crashed in a dense mountain jungle, deep within Japanese-held territory. Among the passengers was celebrated CBS journalist Eric Sevareid, an OSS operative who was also a Soviet double agent and Gen. Stilwell's personal advisor. Against the odds, all but one of the 21 people aboard the doomed aircraft survived. But they fell from the frying pan into the fire. The shocked survivors discovered that they had arrived in wild country dominated by notorious headhunters who practiced slavery and human sacrifice. Japanese soldiers lay close by, too, ready to kill those they saw as enemies. Hardback, 304 pages, #738, *$18.*

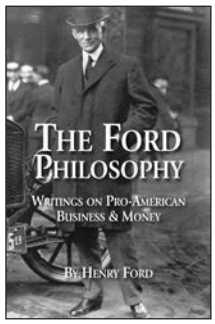
Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

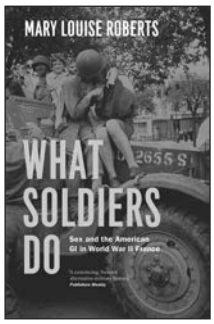
It would be shameful if the U.S. government turned its back on one captured American. But between the Russian civil war, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Cold War, as many as 30,000 American soldiers, sailors, Marines, airmen and civilians were knowingly abandoned by this country's leaders. Inside *Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed,* longtime author and researcher Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. You can decide for yourself whether these were the right actions. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned Americans, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. THE BARNES REVIEW is proud to publish the first edition of this important book. Softcover, 89 pages, #812, *$15.*

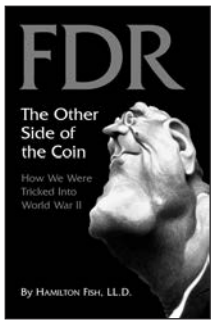
More American History!

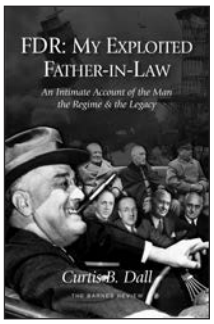












John Tyler: America's First Accidental President

Author Frank Jackson gives us the fascinating history of John Tyler, America's first "accidental" president, who assumed the presidency after the death of William Harrison. Tyler served in a tumultuous era, with fractious debate waging over slavery, banking power, tariffs on foreign goods, the annexation of Texas and relations with Britain and China. High on the list of issues was the possibility of domestic war breaking out during his term. Softcover, 25 pages, #641, *$6.*

War Is a Racket

By Gen. Smedley Butler. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes the massive war profits that benefit the few at the expense of the many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to bad government policies. Instead, true patriotism requires that you review every decision made by the higher ups. Sections include: War is a Racket; Who Makes the Profits?; Who Pays the Bills?; How to Smash this Racket; and To Hell with War! Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, *$5.*

The Ford Philosophy: Writings on Business & Money

By Henry Ford. *The Ford Philosophy* is much more than just excerpts from the writings of Henry Ford, the genius-inventor of the American automobile. This book comprises Ford's philosophy, his guiding set of principles and a road map for setting America on the path to greatness. In 64 pages, Ford cogently argues the goal of business should be to help the working man in America. Laborers have just as much right to the fruits of their labor as today's billionaire plutocrats and soft-handed executives. Saddle stitched, 64 pages, #668, *$7.50.*

What Soldiers Do: Sex and the American GI in Occupied France

How do you convince men to charge across mined beaches into deadly enemy fire? Do you appeal to their patriotism, their desire to end tyranny? If you're the U.S. Army in 1944, you dangle the lure of French women, waiting on the other side to reward their liberators. Unfortunately, nobody told the women of France. Drawing on news reports, propaganda, training materials, documents, diaries and memoirs, Mary Louise Roberts tells how the U.S. military systematically spread—and exploited—the dangerous myth of French women as promiscuous "harlots." Softcover, 368 pages, #770, *$22.*

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes

A fantastic 275-page compilation—dozens of chapters—on little-known war crimes. Many of the events covered in this book are censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25.*

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

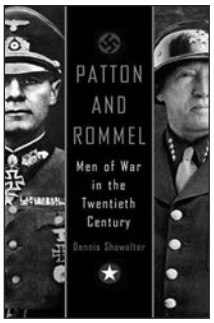
The author, Curtis B. Dall, was FDR's son-in-law and had an office in the White House. Thus he had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor. Dall was also a Wall Street insider and knew their tactics. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met. This included FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Hopkins, Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. In the end he portrays FDR as a man who began his career as a ladder-climber and ended up the most exploited president in U.S. history. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, *$25.*

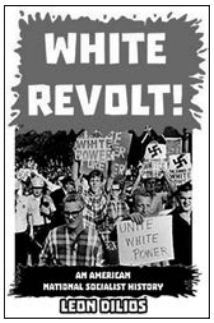
FDR: The Other Side of the Coin—How We Were Tricked into World War II

The book deal with FDR's clandestine diplomatic negotiations in the months before U.S. intervention in WWII. The author, former Rep. Hamilton Fish, documents how FDR refused every prewar peace concession the Japanese offered, and later refused peace initiatives from the Germans. In his analysis of the geopolitical effects of the Yalta agreements, Mr. Fish traces the causes and roots of the Korean and Vietnam wars to Yalta. Softcover, 255 pages, #419, *$18.*

A Matter of Honor: Pearl Harbor—Betrayal, Blame and a Family's Quest for Justice

Anthony Summers and Robbyn Swan unravel the mysteries of Pearl Harbor and expose the vile scapegoating of Adm. Husband Kimmel. After the attack, Adm. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, was relieved of command, accused of negligence and dereliction of duty—publicly disgraced and blamed for the carnage. The evidence against him was less than solid. High military and political officials had failed to provide him with vital intelligence. Later, they covered it all up. Includes 40 black-and-white photos. Softcover, 544 pages, illustrated, #762, *$35.*





Patton and Rommel: Men of War in the 20th Century

By Dennis Showalter. A dual biography of the two WWII generals who changed warfare, and history, forever: Gen. George S. Patton and Gen. Erwin Rommel. They served their countries through two world wars. Their temperaments, both on and off the battlefield, were overwhelmingly contrary—but their approach to modern warfare was remarkably similar. *Patton and Rommel* takes a provocative look at both figures, intertwining the stories of their lives and the decisions they made during the course of WWII while comparing the careers of two men whose military tactics redirected the course of history. Hardcover, 441 pages, #479 *$25.*

Fearless & Godly: Pioneers for the Truth

This amazing compilation of information includes biographical sketches on scores of influential Christians, many of whose accomplishments have been ignored. Includes bios of Luke and Dan Rader, Bosworth, Rev. Riley, James Gray, Rev. Merton Smith, Goard, Stough, Ham, Ford, Cameron, Gaebelein, Nilus, Luther, Pranaitis, Maj. Millingen, Marsden, Gwynne, Fry, Nesta Webster, Radziwill, Marshalko, Herrstrom, Blessing, Goff, Winrod, Gerald Smith, Sloan, Coughlin, Feeney, Fahey, Pound, Lindbergh, Carr, O'Driscoll, Beatty, de Poncins, Rand, Dilling, Moseley, McCarthy, Tenney, Mohr, MacDonald, Findley, Mullins, Stimpson, Swinton, Hylan, Hunt, Van Hyning, Gary Allen, Sanctuary, Davies, Willis A. Carto, Texe Marrs, Ben Freedman and more. Softcover, 280 pages, #674, *$20.*

9/11 Evil: Israel's Central Role in the Sept. 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks

By Victor Thorn. The evidence compiled points a finger at Israel's Mossad as a major player in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America. "We already know why 9/11 was done," Thorn said, "and that the WTC towers were demolished. But most everyone wants to shy away from *who* ultimately did 9/11." In the author's opinion, Israel played a central role in the 9/11 terrorist attack, and he presents his body of evidence. Softcover, 123 pages, #789, *$15.*

9/11: Made in Israel— The Plot Against America

What this Victor Thorn book makes clear, and what many 9/11 "truthers" don't know, is that a massive deception and cover-up exists not only in the mainstream media, but in the so-called 9/11 truth movement as well. It is true that 9/11 was an "inside" job, and criminal elements within the U.S. government were undoubtedly involved. But 9/11 was much more. It was an "outside" job also, ultimately facilitated by multiple, well-coordinated Zionist and Jewish factions. Considering the fact that the rogue state of Israel has a prior criminal record of perpetrating just such a crime—the June 8, 1967 attack on the USS *Liberty* and the failed bombing of the WTC in 1993—the line of questioning in this case is by no means outlandish or "anti-Semitic." Softcover, 138 pages, #788, *$15.*

UFOs & Aliens: The Complete Guidebook

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook. This is the ultimate primer, not only for beginners, but also an invaluable resource for veteran ufologists. Here is a one-of-a-kind book that's packed with just about everything you'll ever want to know about the possibility of extraterrestrials and their out-of-this-world craft. Well researched, the book includes detailed eyewitness descriptions, a history of UFO sightings, 61 real casebook studies, compelling evidence, a list of NASA UFO images, chapters on alien abductions, crop circles, Men in Black and the alleged worldwide UFO coverup. The foreword is by Nick Pope, known as the "Real Fox Mulder." Softcover, 346 pages, #774, *$22.*

White America

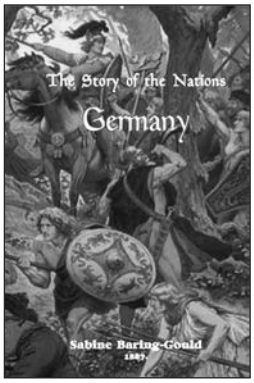
By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to White survival. He believed that the dissolution of the White race is inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race, and that civilization cannot survive that destruction. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20.*

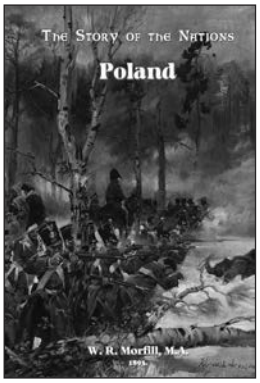
LBJ: From Mastermind to "The Colossus"

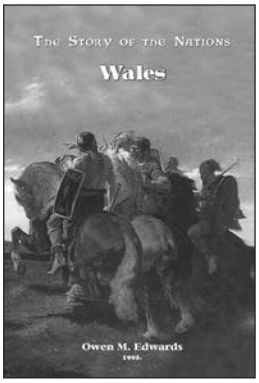
Phillip F. Nelson's book tells the history of Lyndon Johnson after assuming the presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy—a murder the author says Johnson orchestrated. Nelson examines Johnson's plan to redirect U.S. foreign policy to insert the U.S. into the civil war in Vietnam and his "Great Society." He also presents evidence to show that the Israeli attack on the USS *Liberty* in 1967 was approved by Johnson. Hardback, 640 pages, #710, *$25.*

White Revolt! An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. Here is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. presented through the personal experiences of its members. Beginning in the 1960s, the author was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Frank Collin opened "Rockwell Hall," in memory of the fallen commander, headquarters of the National Socialist Party of America. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied by law students today. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the Jewish suburb with swastikas flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. Their success in that case was celebrated with a rally, where police battalions, Marxist mobs and Brown Shirts had a tense confrontation. Told through National Socialist eyes. Softcover, 312 pages, #826, *$20.*







The Story of the Nations Series

The Story of the Nations: Germany

Germany is the heart of Continental Europe, and influences have gone forth from her which have deeply affected all of her neighbors. This volume traces the life of this powerful nation from the time when imperial Rome was baffled by her valiant Hermann, down to the hour when France fell before her, and the idea of empire became a power for peace. The absorbing story begins with pictures of the surgings of the nations, the Huns, the Slavs, the Goths, the Saxons and the Franks. It tells how the heroes of old brought the people to its independent life, recounts the struggles of the various Teutonic tribes among themselves, and of all of them with their neighbors. First published in 1887, this meticulous softcover reproduction of Sabine Baring-Gould's original work includes more than 100 pertinent illustrations. Softcover, 437 pages, #751, *$20.*

The Story of the Nations: Ireland

A beautiful reproduction of a book by Hon. Emily Lawless, written in 1891. More than 75 original illustrations. Covers Irish history from the primeval period to about 1870. Migrations, ice age, flora, fauna, natives, Fomorians, Firbolgs, Moytura Cong, Tuatha de Dananns, Scoto-Kelts, the Annals, legends, pagan Ireland, St. Patrick, monasteries, Vikings, Columbia, Iona, Dublin, King Brian, Strongbow, Anglo-Normans, Henry II, civil war, Meath, Ulster, Palatines, Edward the Bruce, Richard, Kildares, John, Kilkenny Statute, plantations, O'Neill, Desmond, Carew, Perrot, Desmond, Yellow Ford, Essex, Tyrone, contested election, Strafford, civil war again, Cromwell, Act of Settlement, oppression, William, James, Limerick, Flood, Grattan, Irish volunteers, white boys, oak boys, steel boys, Wolfe Tone, Fitzwilliam, union, Catholic Emancipation, "Young Ireland," Famine, more. Softcover, 465 pages, #793, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: Scotland

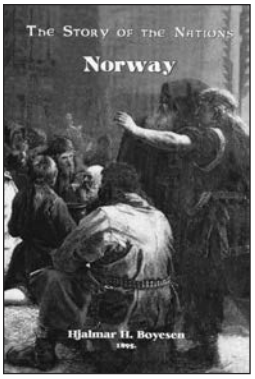
By John Mackintosh. Here is a beautiful reprint of a book first written in 1893. Sections cover the early history of Scotland, Roman occupation, Picts, Irish-Scots, Saxons, Dunnischin, first Christians, Ninian, Kentigern, Columbia, Iona, Medieval era, Danes, Norwegians, Malcolm II, Macbeth, Malcolm III, Edgar, Keltic art, Normans, Alexander I, David I, William the Lion, Alexander III, Haco, Maid of Norway, Wallace, Bruce, Falkirk, Bannockburn, independence, David II, Durham, Robert II, Robert III, Prince James, James I, James II, James III, James IV, Reformation, James V, martyrdom of Hamilton, Solway Moss, Mary and Henry VIII, Beaton, Knox, Adam Wallace, Treaty of Edinburgh, abolition of the church, Mary, Bothwell, union of the crown, Glenlivet, Gowrie, liberty crushed, Charles I, Cromwell, Restoration, Argyle, Charles II, revolt, King William, Glencoe, treaty of union, risings of 1715, 1745, landing of Charles, Preston, smuggling, religious movements, Assembly of 1843, literature, more. Softcover, 336 pages, #760, *$22.*

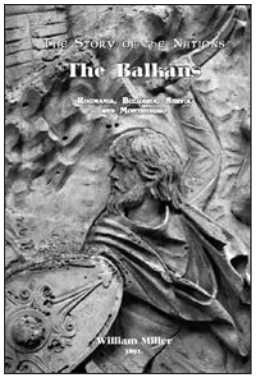
The Story of the Nations: Poland

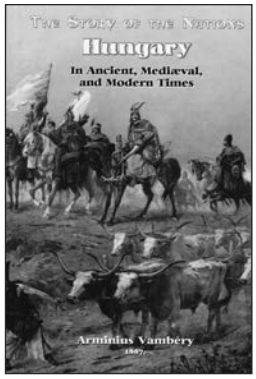
By William Richard Morfill. First written in 1893, available now in this authentic reproduction, with 76 illustrations. Topics: Lemberg, Brest-Litovsk, the Vistula, Lithuanians, Ugro-Finns, the Lekhs, early Polish history, Mieczsylaw I, Boleslas the Brave, Przemyslaw I, Jadwiga and Jagiello, the early Jagiellos, Germans in Poland, Sigismund I, Treaty of Thorn, Casimir IV, John Albert, diet at Radom, Clement the Smith, Henry of Valois, Stephen Batory, Copernicus, Nicholas Radziwill, Duke Albert, Zborowski, Albert Laski, Sigismund III, the Uniates, the False Demetrius, Smotrycki, Polish cooking, retreat of the Turks, Sobieski, Clementina, Madame Royale, Charles XII, Augustus III, the Saxon kings, the Confederation of Bar, Zabiello, the Prussians, Kosciuzko, Stanislaus, Marie Louise, literature, Margaret's Psalter, Kromer, Rzewuski, Fredro, Szajnocha, Kraszewski, Ujejski, burghers, peasants, Courland, folk garb, the nobility, Polish kings, Szlachta, the Jews, Kmetons, geneaologies, more. Covers up to the mid- to late-1800s. Hundreds of other important tidbits. Softcover, 450 pages, detailed genealogies—550 to 815, #803, *$24.*

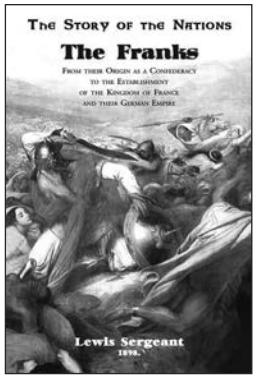
The Story of the Nations: Wales

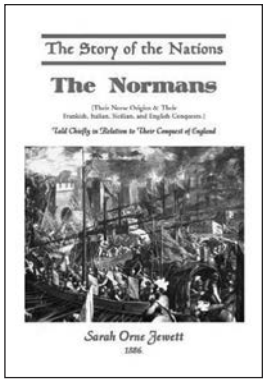
By Owen M. Edwards, first published in 1902. A beautiful reproduction of an amazing book. Here is the history of Wales, from a prominent nationalist Welshman who was punished as a child for speaking the old language of his ancestors. Includes sections on: the shorter, dark-haired Iberians that were believed to have first inhabited the region, the arrival of the taller, fairer Kelts, the struggle between these peoples, Rome vs. the Silurian army, Agricola's settlements, the Welsh kings including Arthur, English attacks by land, Danish attacks by sea, Rhodri the Great, Mercia under Offa, Llywelyn, the Battle of Aber Gwili, the struggle between Griffith and Harold, the Norman conquest, Hugh the Wolf, resisting the Normans, Griffith ap Conan, Robert of Belesme,











Owen of Powys, Battle of Cardigan, the age of Owen Gwynedd, Medieval Wales, Archbishop Baldwyn, Glamorgan, Llywelyn the Great, the death of Llywelyn, the last fight for independence, the Statute of Wales, Welsh revolts, an English prince of Wales, Longbow and the Black Death, rule of the lords, a period of disintegration, bard, friar, Lollard, Owen Glendower, the Mortimers and Tudors, the end of the old days, Thomas Cromwell, the Court of Wales, the Great Sessions, an unwelcome Reformation, John Williams—advisor to James I and Charles I, the second civil war, the rule of the Puritan and the Whig, cultural awakening, the Industrial Revolution in Wales, complete index. Softcover, scores of illustrations, genealogical charts of the ancient royal families, 478 pages, #800, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: Norway

Written by Hjalmar H. Boyesen in 1895, here is the history of Norway. Covers the country's geography and the people of Norway, the first Norsemen, Aryan migrations, early tribes, Viking Age, Scandinavian kinship, Sigfrid, Godfrey, Hastings, Ragnar, Asgeir, Rörik, Thorgisl, Olaf the White, Vikings in England, Simeon, Halfdan, Yngling race, Aun the Old, Sigurd, Hjort, Eimundsson, Harold's vow, Ragnvald, Gyda, Rollo, Kveld-Ulf, Ragnhild, Sindre, Haakon, Gunhild, Erik Blood Axe, Egil, Berg-Anund, reforms, Christians, Agvaldsness, Harald Bluetooth, Erick, peasant revolt, Kark, Tryggvesson, Astrid, Russia, Hjort, Sigvalde, Herjulfsson, Leif Eriksson, Olaf the Saint, Earl Sweyn, Sweyn Alfifasson, Magnus the Good, Harold Hard-Ruler, Olaf the Quiet, Haroldsson, Magnus Barefoot, Sigurd the Crusader, Olaf Magnusson, Magnus the Blind, Harold Gille, Broad-Shouldered, Erlingsson, Sigundsson, Sverrosson, independence, Kalmar Union, Napoleonic wars, the modern era up to the 1870s with most pages dedicated to Norwegian history through 1817. Softcover, 50 illustrations, 556 pages, #821, *$25.*

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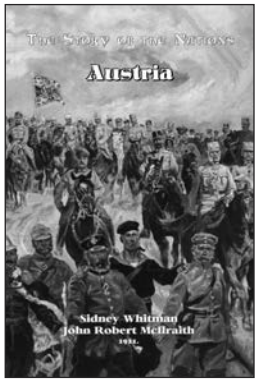

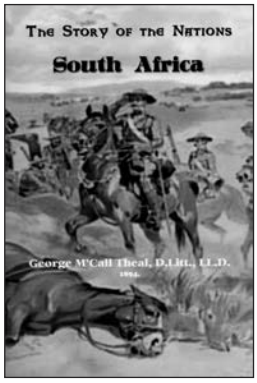

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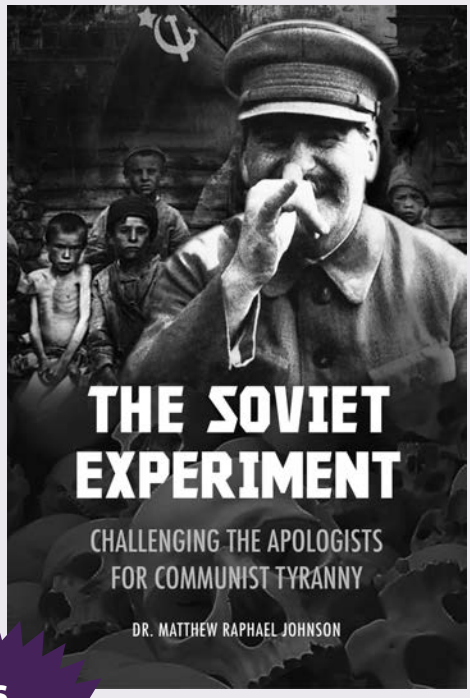

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The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny connects the dots so many have failed to connect in the past. The author, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, the former editor and currently a member of TBR's Contributing Editorial Board, has, at great cost to himself, spent his adult life specializing in the hidden aspects of Russian history and its connection to nationalism. As always, he pulls no punches. He's contentious, he's offensive, he's difficult, he's challenging—challenging everything that needs to be challenged to explain the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. He explodes myth after myth on the Soviet enigma, rendering it no longer mysterious. With primary source materials never before translated into English, this book is a necessity for any serious historian and truthseeker. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, ***$25*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Visit BarnesReview.com or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. (Outside U.S email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.)

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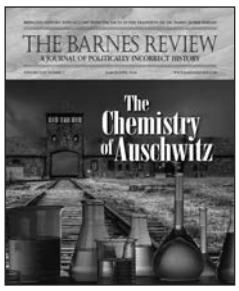

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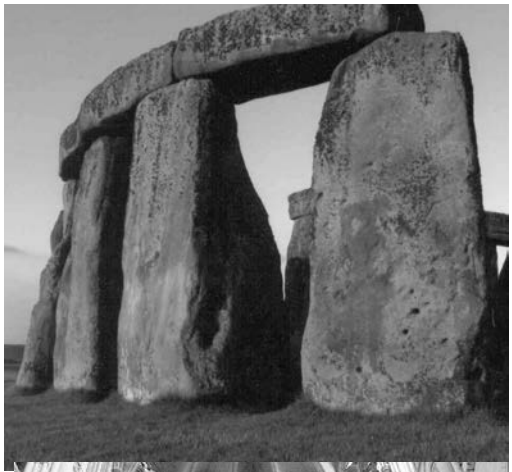

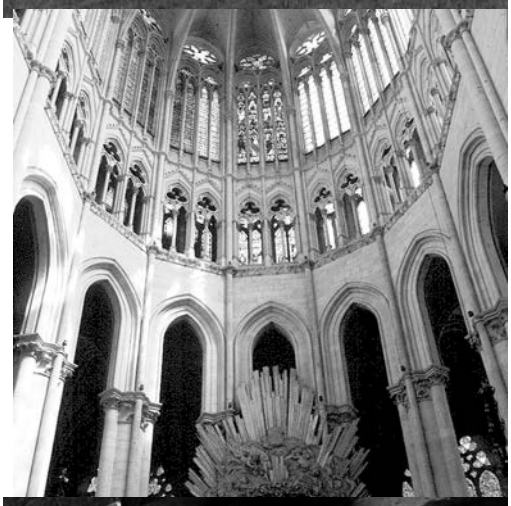

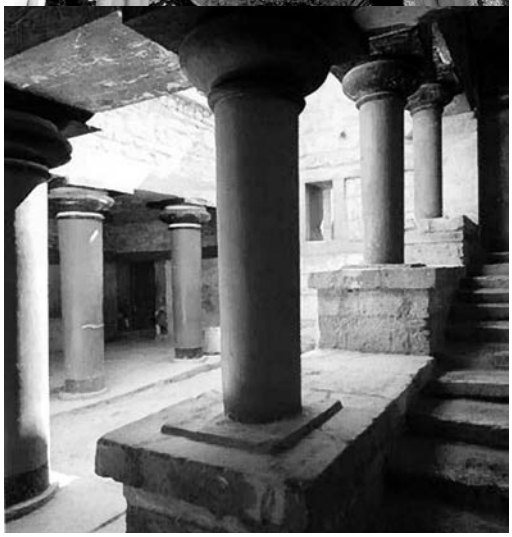

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